REGD. NO. B. 1065 REGD. NO. B. 1065 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIII NO. 128 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

No Plenary Powers To Save Franc

No Hand In Making New Constitution

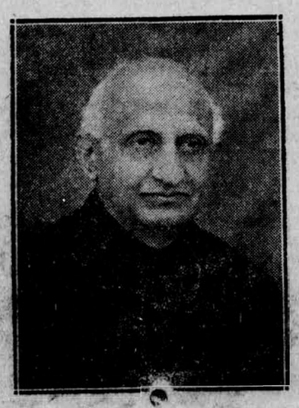
BOYCOTT OF REFORMS COMMITTEES

Bhulabhai Defines Rejection Policy Of Congress

OOTACAMUND, (By Mail).

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, in an interview to the "Hindu" declared:—

In my view, no Congressman should serve on any Committee which may be set up in connection with the intended new Constitution, whether such committees are for the purpose of delimitation of constituencies, franchise or other similar purposes, requiring investigation or framing of regulations.



Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Board

We should not take part in the making of the constitution, and after all, delimitation of provinces or constituencies is part of making the new constitution.—United Press.

Indian States' Entry Into Federation

STUMBLING BLOCK GONE

HYDERABAD (Sind) May 29.

Political circles in Hyderabad, official and non-official, which have hitherto been apprehensive regarding the implications of the India Bill appear to have had their misgivings considerably allayed by the important amendments moved during the report stage by His Majesty's Government.

Much Satisfaction

It is felt that most of the differences on certain points which the States generally regarded vital have been satisfactorily settled and that the consultations in London between the legal advisers of the different States and His Majesty's Government have contributed to this result.

Much satisfaction is felt at the manner in which the objections taken by the States to important Sections have been met.

It is believed that now that accession will be by virtue of the Instrument of Accession and not by virtue of the Act itself, the main stumbling block has been removed and the structure of accession made to conform to what has all along been agreed upon as suitable. It is not stated what further matters remain to be adjusted, but a feeling of optimism prevails with regard to ultimate results.

HYDERABAD'S PART

It may be added that non-official opinion has recently been critical of Government and restive on matters relating to Federation, while in view of the delicate nature of the issues involved and the fact that most matters are still under discussion, Government has withheld comment. But those who have been in touch with the negotiations from the beginning feel that Hyderabad can take pride in the leading part it has played in the constructive discussions and consultations leading up to the present amendments.

FALSE IMPRESSION

Furthermore, the impression which appeared to gain ground some time ago that the State was inclined to throw its weight on the side of rejection is as strongly discounted as the earlier impression that the State was rushing into the Federation.

An official of the State observed: "We have examined the federal principle sympathetically, if cautiously, with the object of so amending certain sections of the Bill originally drafted as to make it possible for the States to accede."—A. P.

MR. HYDARI'S NEW JOB

Promoted As Jt. Secretary Of Education Dept.

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, May 29.

A number of higher secretariat appointments pending for the decision of the Government, one has just been fixed up.

Mr. S. A. Hydari I.C.S. who is completing his tenure as Deputy Secretary of the Education Department will be promoted as the joint Secretary of the Education Department, vice Mr. Ramchandra Rao who vacates the post in October.

Mr. Hydari began his secretariat career in the Government of India as under-Secretary in the Education Department. His ability marked him out for early promotion, when he was sent out as Agent of the Government of India to Ceylon. He was brought back to India to organize the Imperial Council for Agricultural Research as its first secretary. He attended the Second and the Third Round Table Conferences and the sittings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as Secretary of the Hyderabad Delegation, for which purpose, his services were lent to Hyderabad State.

His activities outside the departmental fork include the Secretaryship of the new Public School organized at Dehradun. Mr. Hydari has the distinction of being the first Muslim to rise to the rank of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India. He is proceeding early next month on leave, and takes up the appointment as Joint Secretary in October.

Finance Commission Rejects Bill

Flandin Will Put Up Bold Fight

CHAMBER TO DECIDE CABINET'S FATE

PARIS, May 29.

The Finance Commission of the Chamber voted 25 to 15 against the Plenary Powers Bill.—Reuter.

(According to the Plenary Powers Bill the Senate and Chamber delegates to Government the power to take up to Dec. 31, 1935 all measures having the force of law necessary to realise the restoration of public finances and currency.

The preamble to the Bill stresses the grave situation caused by international speculation resulting in the withdrawal of over three milliard francs gold from the Bank of France during the week ending May 24).

FLANDIN TO FACE CHAMBER

PARIS, May 29.

The rumours that M. Flandin was to resign to-day have been set at rest. It is learned that the Premier has definitely decided to face the Chamber to-morrow.

M. Flandin informed the Chamber Finance Commission that he is determined that the Chamber should decide the question of maintenance of the franc. It is understood that the Commission only partially satisfied M. Flandin's replies over the Plenary Powers Bill.

A critical meeting of the Commission will be held in the afternoon when the attitude of the political groups will be decided.—Reuter's Special.

"BOBSLEIGH" SCRATCHED

LONDON, May 29.

"Bobsleigh" has been scratched from the Derby at 12-47 to-day.—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS AND IRAQ

Negotiation For Carriage Of Mails From 1937

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BAGHDAD, May 29.

Negotiations with the Iraq Government were opened by the Imperial Airways for carriage of all Iraq mails both in the easterly and westerly directions from 1937 by which time the company expect to have three seaplanes and two aeroplanes passing through Iraq weekly, the seaplane alighting on Lake Hybaniyah near the Raf base at Dhibban now undercons-truction para.

ACCEPTANCES FOR OAKS STAKES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, May 29.

The following are the acceptors for the Oakes Stakes:—Buchanite, Merrymaid, Corrida, Irish Lassie second, Coronal, Foxlair, Lighttackle, Sunkiss, Solerina, Ankaret, Faletonian, Indira, Cotedazur second, Solar star, Hyndfordbridge, Papyrette, Quashed, Bluegirl, Clerestory and Mesa.

SAPRU DENIES PRESS REPORT

Says, He Will Not Contest Seat In Either House Of Legislature

LONDON, May 29.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, interviewed by a "Reuter" regarding a newspaper prophecy that he would be the first Premier of India, emphatically denied the suggestion. He added that he was not standing as a candidate the either House of the Legislature nor was he accepting nomination.—Reuter.

SOYA BEANS FOR BERAR FIELDS

Amraoti Village Uplift Committee's New Experiment

NAGPUR, May 29.

An Amroati message says that the Village Uplift Committee has distributed about 1,000 lbs. of Soya beans, a Manchurian food crop, to agriculturists of the district for cultivation as an experimental measure.

The soil in Berar is stated to be favourable for the large-scale production of Soya beans and the agriculturist will have an opportunity to augment his income considerably if the experiment succeeds. Soya beans are reported to be rich in vitamins and the possibilities of its attracting the notice of the Berar agriculturist are bright.—United Press.

BRITISH WOMEN'S GOLF FINAL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
NEWCASTLE, May 29.

The finalists in British Women's Golf were Wanda Morgan of Rochester, former English Champion, Pamel Abarton of Royal Mid-Surrey, runner-up of last year semi-finals, Morgan Anderson, runner-up of last year's Scottish Championship, 2 and 1; Pabela Barton, sister of Mervyn Barton, 2 and 1.

The most interesting fourth round of the game, was between Anderson and Miss Newell of Derby, the youngest woman magistrate in the country, 3 and 2.

"NORMANDIE" SAILS ON MAIDEN VOYAGE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
HAVRES, May 29.

"Normandie" sailed at 17-48 hours on her maiden voyage.

SIX MINERS KILLED

North Rhodesia Police Open Fire On Strikers Following Clash

BULAWAYO, May 29.

Six persons were killed in a clash between the miners on strike and the Police in Northern Rhodesia. Three thousand miners wrecked the compound and the offices of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines, while 300 others attacked the Power Station. The Police fired on the rioters, fatally wounding 6.

The strike was directed against the increase of poll tax. The whole regiment being entrained for the copper belt, while 6000 natives of the Luanshya mine also struck work.—Reuter.

KERALA CONGRESS DISPUTE

Brelvi Brings About Settlement

(From Our Correspondent).
CALICUT, May 29.

An important statement was made by Mr. Brelvi in the Subjects Committee of the Political Conference last night. It is expected to end the stalemate in the Kerala Congress Committee caused by the refusal of non-Socialists to co-operate with Socialists in working the Congress organization.

The agreement announced by Mr. Brelvi provides for the resignation of the present Socialist Executive of the Provincial Congress Committee and the election of a new executive composed of both sections.

The position arose out of the fact that while the Socialists possess a majority in the K. P. C. C., the non-co-operation of other elements threatened to weaken the Congress.

In the Congress organization, the Socialists have agreed to give a majority on the executive to non-Socialists, while keeping charge of the Peasant and Labour department.

The understanding reached has created a very good atmosphere, and it is expected that this act of renunciation on the part of Socialists will result in harmonious working. It is recognized in all quarters that co-operation of both sections is necessary for the effective functioning of the Congress.

Barney Ross Wins Welter-Weight Title

NEW YORK, May 29.

Barney Ross, former lightweight, and Welter weight Champion out-pointed Irishman Jimmy Mclarnin in a 15 round bout on the polo grounds and regained the world Welter weight Boxing Championship. Forty thousand saw Ross with his terrific two fisted attack win nine rounds, while Mclarnin won two and four were even.

A section of the crowd booed the decision which was given by Jack Dempsel.—Reuter's Special.

NEW LIGHT HOUSE FOR COCHIN HARBOUR

COCHIN, May 29.

The Cochin Harbour authorities have decided to construct a new light house at Cochin very shortly.

The new light will be visible throughout a radius of 16 miles and will afford ample guidance to ocean-going vessels in bad weather.—United Press.

"Congress Socialists Score All Along"

KERALA CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Brelvi Urges Need For Modification Of Congress Programme

Closely following on the decision of the Karnatak Political Conference, the Congress Socialists won another great victory when the Kerala Provincial Conference accepted their programme. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the President, in his concluding remarks congratulated the Socialists on their discipline and success.

SOCIALISTS WARNED

While he hoped that the Congress leaders would realise the need for the modification of the Congress programme, Mr. Brelvi warned the Socialists that the resolutions were a challenge to themselves to show that they were not premature.

CONFERENCE A GREAT SUCCESS

Congress Socialists Have Scored All Along

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, May 29.

The Political Conference resumed its sitting this morning at 8 and terminated at 2 p.m.

Resolutions from the Subjects Committee which sat till after midnight yesterday were considered. Resolutions which met with the utmost opposition were those for resistance to war and abolition of Indian States. An amendment to the former was lost only by 29 to 34 votes. An amendment to the latter deleting the demand for the abolition of the rule of Princes was lost by 28 to 37. There was opposition to the resolution for wrecking the new constitution and non-acceptance of ministerial offices also from the older section of Congressmen, but the resolution was carried by a big majority.

NO COMPROMISE WITH IMPERIALISM.

Other resolutions passed were for amending the Congress creed so as to include in it the transfer of power to producing masses; and refusal to compromise with Imperialism; and dropping the Manual Labour Franchise from the Congress constitution.

The Conference closed with a speech by Mr. T. Prakasam who congratulated the Socialists and others on composing their differences.

The Conference is adjudged here to be a great success. Delegation to the Conference was fully representative of the Province.

SOCIALISTS SCORE ALL ALONG.

Socialists have, of course, succeeded all along the line by securing the acceptance of all their resolutions. The Conference is also significant in that resolutions which were ruled out of discussion at A.I.C.C. Meeting at Jubbulpore were adopted by the Conference.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

In his closing remarks the President, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, while congratulating the Socialists on their discipline and success, said that their resolutions were a challenge to Socialists themselves to show that they were not premature. He hoped that the Congress leaders would realize the need for the modification of the Congress programme.

BAN ON SJT. DIWAKAR

Local Govt. Extends Order Not To Enter N. Canara

DHARWAR, May 28.

The temporary order served by the District Magistrate of North Kanara on Sjt. R. R. Diwakar, Secretary, Kanara Farmers' Relief Committee, not to enter or remain in the district of North Kanara for one month from the 22nd April has been extended by the Local Government until further orders.

The latter order was served on him on the 27th of May after his return from Bangalore.—United Press.

"A CHALLENGE TO THEMSELVES"

Socialists Must Strengthen Congress Now

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, May 29.

In the course of his concluding remarks at the Kerala Political Conference Mr. S. A. Brelvi said, the resolutions passed marked the triumph of Congress Socialists. He congratulated Congress Socialists on the success achieved by the solidarity and spirit of discipline displayed by them. But he was not without doubt if the success of Socialists was not premature. He did not agree with all resolutions passed but he considered them as expressing the views of large sections of Kerala Congressmen and hoped that Congress leaders would take account of these resolutions and recognize the need of readjusting Congress policy of programme. Ever since the establishment of Socialist party he had felt that the party had enough work to do in the country without being in too great a hurry to seek to commit the Congress to policies it could not carry out immediately without the united effort of all Congressmen. If they became strong in the country, their strength would soon be reflected in the Congress.

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS.

The paramount duty before all Congressmen was to strengthen the Congress as the only national organization. Such resolutions in his opinion would not in the immediate present and future strengthen the Congress as they might dissuade, not a few of their countrymen, from joining Congress or may result in many Congressmen ceasing to take active interest in carrying out Congress work. The resolutions were a challenge to the Socialists themselves, inasmuch as, they made it incumbent on them to strengthen the Congress by increasing its membership.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted graduates, undergraduates and matrics. Those knowing Persian, Drawing or Drill will be preferred. Apply to the Head Master, New High School, Gandevi, stating age, experience, qualifications and the lowest salary expected. (1146).

Wanted Organisers on Rs. 150 to organise sale of our Soap, Perfumeries and toilet productions. Apply with postage, Howrah Chemical Works, 161, Khurut Road, Howrah. (4251).

Wanted—A qualified lady doctor for Charitable Hospital Muzaffarnagar. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Mayaram Durgapershad, Muzaffarnagar. (4231).

Wanted—A Head Master for the D. A. A. V. High School, Ajmer. The candidate must be a trained graduate of at least 10 years teaching and administrative experience in High School in the grade of 150 to 250. Pay according to qualifications with Provident Fund benefits. He must be an Arya Samajist. Preference will be given to one who has worked in an Arya Samaj Educational institution. Applications must reach the undersigned upto 20th of June, 1935. Rai Bahadur Pt. Mithan Lall, Advocate, President. (1134).

Wanted candidates. Lucrative service and income. New profession. Uncrowded field. Demand is great. Residence free. Prospectus on two anna stamps. Royal Institute, Sadar, Delhi. (4215).

27. HOTELS.

Great Punjab Hotel, Byram Mahal, Dhobi Talao, best accommodation, delicious food, Boarding and Lodging, Vegetarian Rs. 30, non-vegetarian Rs. 35 per month outside meal supplied. Trial solicited. (4289).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Practical Salesmanship and Advertisement now taught by Experts. Great scope of employment. Possibilities of earning while learning. Complete course enabling you to enter this paying field of employment now offered for only Rs. 10 per month. Success guaranteed. Help in securing jobs willingly given. Classes begin 1st June. Apply: The Cieco Educational Service, Bombay 3, Phone 23130. (4263).

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind.) (4232).

Admissions for Ajmer Intermediate (recognised by Bombay University), Senior Cambridge December examination and for Punjab Matriculation begin from 1st of May, 1935. Those wishing to join should apply at once. Best coaching for all subjects. Latin classes started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 321, Girgaum Back.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Good education and sound training go hand-in-hand. Muslim Boarding School, Deolali, facilitates education from Primary upto Matric. Prospectus free. Apply Principal, Abdussubhan, M.A., (4285).

Learn Natural A. B. C. Shorthand and save 80 per cent. of your writing time. Indispensable to Arts, Technical, Medicine and Law students, and to those seeking employment as Reporters and Shorthand Clerks. Speed guaranteed. Two months course in class or by correspondence. Only Rs. 5 per month including texts. Apply at once: The Cieco Educational Service, Bombay, 3. Phone: 23130. (4262).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted influential agents in Bombay and throughout India to earn daily Rs. 15 and upwards, without any investment. Apply Box No. 4283, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Chief Agents and Organizers for our Bond Scheme. Apply to the Advance Bank of India Ltd., Post Box 44, Karachi. (1143).

Wanted Experienced and Influential men to act as Depot Agents in all centres for the sale of famous teas on salary, commission and allowance. Apply for prospectus to, The Goldstar Teas, Post Box 243, Madras. (4248).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Gol	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nera	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents. Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

146. AMUSEMENTS.

Cinema—We shall purchase Bombay Presidency's rights of new film. Apply Box No. 4275, "Bombay Chronicle."

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Khar—One-storeyed House, 5 minutes station, five rooms, W. C. Bath, each floor. Apply Box No. 4264, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Sale, a Running Fashionable Grocery Provision Store, located in a suburb at a prominent business centre. Apply Box No. 4244, "Bombay Chronicle."

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT NO. 948 OF 1927 .

Messrs. TYABALLY ESSUFALLY AND CO., a firm doing business as Shroffs, Commission Agents, and Merchants at Parsi Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

4 ABDULLA HAJI CASSUM and 6. PRAGJI JIVAN of Ghatkopar ... Defendants.

And

HABIB KARA BHIMJI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay Assignee.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 3rd day of March, 1933, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the 4th and 6th, Defendants as the surviving executors of the Will of Tarmahomed Haji Alimahomed do out of the assets of the said deceased come and to come to their hands pay to the Assignee the sum of Rs. 6,015-12-0 for debt and interest and further simple interest of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the Decree from the date thereof till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 13th day of January, 1934, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the 4th and 6th Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements, building outhouses and garages standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 138 of the Agripada East Estate of the Improvement Trust called the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 139 of the said Estate leased to Eruchshaw Shapurji Vakil and others, on the South-East by Motlibai Street, on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the South-West by Plot No. 136 of the said Estate leased to Tarmahomed Haji Alimahomed and which piece of land forms a portion of New Survey No. 3506 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 9/1876, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4142 (1) and Street No. 6.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 18th day of June, 1935 at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale dated 13th January, 1934, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 4th and 6th Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 4th and 6th Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 4th and 6th Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Assignee has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff, or the office of Mr. G. B. Pandya, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1934.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

1141

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 297 OF 1935.

Re: (1) DALICHAND BHERAJI, (2) BHOORMAL PREMCHAND and (3) DEVILAL MODILAL, all of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Champa Galli, without the Fort of Bombay, carrying on business in partnership in Bombay under the names and styles and firms of Messrs. Dalichand Bheraji, Messrs. Dalichand Bheraji & Co., and Messrs. Dalichand Gopikison as Cloth Merchants, Commission Agents and Shroffs at Champa Galli without the Fort of Bombay: ..... Debtors.

Ex parte: Messrs. GULABCHAND DHANALAL, a firm:

.... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 27th day of May, 1935, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1935.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.

1149

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 76 BUFFALOES, 1 PADA, 9 CALVES ETC.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 484 of 1935 (Noormahomed vs. Jiwabhoy), Messrs BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the Stables of Mr. Ahmed Sulleman Dinnath at Jacob Circle, Opposite Hindustan Mills:—

76 Buffaloes, 1 Pada, 9 Calves. Handas, Tamdis, Ghamelas, etc., in one lot or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local. Mofussil.
Rs. 20-0 ... Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.

YEARLY

Local. Mofussil.
Rs. 6-0 .. Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN

YEARLY .. Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY .. Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

FELL OUT OF RUNNING TRAIN?

Missing Girl Discovered Five Miles Off Hajipur Station

PATNA, May 28.

The story of the mysterious disappearance and recovery of a Muslim girl, aged 11 years, who was travelling by the Darbhanga Express is reported from Hajipur.

The girl was travelling with a Mahomedan gentleman who was himself travelling in the Inter-class the girl being placed in the third class.

When the train arrived at Hajipur, the gentleman came to make enquiry about the girl, but found her missing. Thereupon he informed the Station Master of Hajipur who ransacked the countryside and ultimately the girl was found at a place five miles off the station.

It was learnt upon enquiry that the girl had fallen out of the window of the running train. She had escaped totally unscathed.—United Press.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR INTER-CO-OPERATIVE RELATIONS

The International Committee for Inter-Co-operative Relations held its eighth session recently in Geneva.

The Committee took note of the programme adopted by the Swiss Committee for Inter-Co-operative Action, and of the establishment in France of a committee for relations between agricultural and consumers' co-operative societies. Reports submitted by other national committees and centres for inter-co-operative action afforded further proof of the success attending the point efforts of the movement in a growing number of countries.

Discussion took place on the various forms of intervention by public authorities in the economic field and of the effects of such action on the co-operative movement. Attention was directed, by means of reports, to the Czechoslovak Grain Company, the Cattle Board and the regulation of the marketing of milk products in the same country, the butter question in Switzerland, the operation of the Milk Marketing Scheme in Great Britain, and co-operation and the wheat problem in France.

The Committee decided to hold its next session early in October.

MALAYALAM DICTIONARY

To Be Published Within Three Months

The Tellicherry Correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

The first meeting of the recently started Kerala Yuvajana Sahitya Samithi (Kerala Young Men's Literary Academy) was held at "Ravi Mandir", Chettaccoon, Mr. K. T. Chandu Nambiar, Advocate, presiding. After office-bearers were elected, it was resolved to print and publish a Malayalam Dictionary within three months dealing exclusively in technical terms and covering subjects such as physics, chemistry, psychology, astronomy, botany, geology, etc. It is understood that the work was on hand for some time past and has made encouraging progress. To strengthen the financial position of the organisation it was resolved to start and coach up a dramatic troupe to stage dramas periodically for the benefit of the Samithi. Another resolution contained a scheme for the starting of branches of the Samithi in as many villages as possible.

With a view to modernise Malayalam literature the Samithi resolved to take up forthwith printing and publication of books and booklets suited for the purpose.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Manju Maru	4th May	10th June
Shunko ,,	8th June	22nd ,,
Celebe ,,	23rd ,,	30th ,,
Sumatra ,,	23rd ,,	7th July
Singapore ,,	20th ,,	12th ,,
Taijin ,,	9th July	22nd ,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN".

"RECKLESS GENEROSITY"

Gaol Sentence On Man Of "Highest Character"

Described by a fellow clergyman as a man of "reckless generosity" and of "high morality and respectability."

The Rev. Roger Wodehouse, 44 Vicar of St. Paul's Oxford stood in the dock before Leicester magistrates accused of assaulting a 13-year-old boy in a Leicester cinema.

The vicar, who was defended by Sir. Henry Curtis-Bennett, K.C., emphatically denied the charge, but he was found guilty and sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the second division writes the "News Of The World."

A number of ministers were in court during the hearing of the case, but the court was cleared while the boy gave evidence.

Mr. R. T. G. Wright, prosecuting, expained that shortly after six p.m. on April 4 Mr. George Frederick Adnitt, a Leicester relieving officer, was in a cinema

The nature of the conversation between two persons sitting on his left was such as to attract his attention from the film, and he began to observe what was happening.

He found, sitting immediately next to him, a boy, and next to the boy was a man. Across their knees was a dark overcoat.

He heard the boy remark to the man, "Are you married?" or "Have you a wife?" and later heard the chinking of money. Shortly afterwards the man left the cinema, leaving the boy.

Mr. Adnitt remained for some time and allowed the boy to finish watching the picture. He then followed the boy out and communicated with the manager.

Giving evidence, Mr. Adnitt declared that in the cinema there was a constant muttering on his left. He went on to describe certain alleged incidents. He saw the man give the boy a cigarette.

Sir. Henry Curtis-Bennett, K.C.: Why did you not do something at the time?—Mr. Adnitt: What could I do? I could not create a scene inside the cinema.

The boy was the next witnessed He stated that April 4, the day in question, was the third occasion on which he had been with Wodehouse to the pictures.

"Two weeks before that," he continued . "I was standing outside the cinema, and he asked me if I would like to go to the pictures. I accepted. I met him again the following Thursday, and went to another cinema.

"On April 4 he bought me some chocolate outside and paid for admission, and when we were inside he gave me 7s. 6d."

STORY OF MONEY GIFT.

The boy then described what he alleged to have happened.

"He then said he had got to go," the boy proceeded. "He told me he was a traveller that he was unmarried, and that he lived at Southampton.

"He asked me if I could meet him at the station at nine o'clock but that if I could not come it would not matter. We were to meet the next Thursday.

"A week before that he gave me 4s., and the week before that he gave me 2s. 6d. there was nothing wrong on these occasions."

In the witness-box Mr. Wodehouse stated that he was unmarried, and was appointed vicar of St. Paul's ,Oxford, in 1920.

Sir. Henry: You are a man of some means?—Yes.

You have always taken a great interest in children?—Yes.

Has it been your custom, not only in your own parish, but outside, to take poor children to the cinema and other places frequently?—Yes.

Do you give quite considerable sums—5s., 10s., or even £1—to people who are poor without inquiries?—In view of what has happened, I am afraid I do.

Mr. Wodehouse explained that he arranged last autumn to preach a course of sermons at St. Stephen's, Leicester, during Lent. The sermons were to be given each Thursday. On arrival at Leicester by the only suitable train, he had some hours to spare before going to the church.

After describing how he saw the boy looking at the pictures outside the cinema, and how he took him in, Mr. Wodehouse declared, "There is absolutely no truth in the allegations."

"LIKED CHILDREN"

Asked by Mr. Wright why he took the boy into the cinema, the vicar replied that he had always liked the society of children.

"A man of high morality and and respectability in every way" was how the Rev. B. S. Hack, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's Oxford, described Mr .Wodehouse. He stated that he had known him for 25 years.

"He bears a very high reputation at Oxford ," added Mr. Hack. "He is one of the best. His generosity is simply reckless. I have known him to give as much as £1 to a beggar in the street."

Mr. A. E. Smewin, J.P., a member of Oxford City Council, told the magistrates that Mr .Wodehouse was devoted to children, and took them about constantly.

"Everybody hero-worships him," Mr. Smewin continued. "He is an ultracharitable man. The only thing I can say against him is that he is a good-natured fool."

Sir. Edward Packe, of Prestwold Hall, Leicestershire a cousin of Mr. Wodehouse, stated that Mr. Wodehouse was a man of the highest character.

The next witness was the Bishop of Oxford, who told the Bench he had known Mr. Wodehouse for ten years, and knew nothing but good of him.

Addressing the Bench, Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett pointed out how easily charges of this type were made, and how often they were made without any foundation on fact.

The Bench retired for about ten minutes, after which the chairman announced that they had come to the conclusion that the case was proved.

Sir. Henry gave notice of appeal, and bail was allowed in the sum of £40.

AJMER OBSERVES "SIKAR DAY"

Citizens Condemn Excesses On Jats

AJMER, May 27.

To observe the Sikar Day as announced by the Jat Maha Sabha a public meeting was held last night in the Gandhi Chouk, Choudhri Phool Singh presiding. Besides the loyal Jats who assembled in large number, prominent persons of other communities attended the meeting Sikar, Jat Punchas including Choudhar Hari Singh the Surpunch were also present.

Pundit Ladhuram Joshi, Mr. Viyas and Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor addressed the gathering for nearly two hours. The statement of the Jaipur Durbar issued from Simla was sternly criticised by the speakers.

Mr. Makhmoor made a powerful speech and appealed not only to the local Arya Samaj and the Hindu Sabha but also to the Muslim community to raise their voice in support and sympathy of the poor Jats in their rightful and legitimate demand for an open and independent enquiry into the incident.

The meeting terminated with loud cries of Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai.

ANDHRA CONGRESS DISSENSIONS

Appeal To President

GUNTUR, May 28.

Following dissensions among Congressmen in the Guntur District, Mr. S. Sivaswamy, Secretary of one of the two Congress Committees has telegraphed to the President of the All-India Congress Committee urging an immediate inquiry into and the settlement of the disputes, in view of the ensuing elections to the District Congress Committee.

The Secretary alleges dilatory tactics on the part of Mr. Konda Venkatapayya, who represents one of the two sections.

He requests the President to instruct Dr. Pattabhi Seethramayya who has been appointed by the A.I.C.C. to inquire into the disputes to proceed forthwith with the inquiry. If the inquiry is not finished before the time of the elections, he wants the elections held a long time after the settlement to allow the time to his committee for the enrolment of members.—United Press.

CASE AGAINST BENGALI YOUTHS

CHINSURAH, May 23.

The Special Magistrate at Chinsurah concluded the hearing of what is known as the Baidyabati Political Dacoity Case, in which nine educated Bengali youths have been charged under section 121 (A) I.P.C. with conspiring to wage war against the King Emperor by armed rebellion, and conspiring to possess and conceal fire arms under section 120(B) I.P.C. 10-F and 20 of Arms Act, for that purpose.

Five of the nine accused have been further charged with a dacoity, committed for alleged terrorist purposes, on the night of June 17, 1933, at which Nanda Kamar, a Baidyabati goldsmith aged about 65 years and his mother are alleged to have been fatally chloroformed.

Orders will be passed on Friday, May 31.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Burglars' Failure To Bring Off Sensational Coup

Smashing Four Doors, Bending Bars And Breaking Safe Rs. 20 Only Was Their Disappointing Find

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Clandestine and herculean efforts to bring off the burglary coup of the year was in progress on Tuesday night, while all Bhuleshwar was immersed in sound sleep.

At last it turned out to be a case of a veritable mountain in labour, producing a ridiculous mouse.

Getting entrance to the building by removing several bricks from the outer wall; smashing the first door that confronted them by boring holes into it; bending the iron bars of the second door; smashing the third door by breaking open the lock; getting entrance to the room in which the huge iron safe was kept by removing the panels of the fourth door, forcing open the iron safe to find only twenty rupees in silver as a crowing reward for all their labour—this was the experience of a gang of burglars who evidently expected a big haul from a Gujarati merchant's cloth shop.

The burglars, who were obviously disappointed at the find, grabbed some of the umbrellas and dhoties in the room in addition to the twenty rupees and made off with them.

The Princess Street Police with the help of the C.I.D. are on the look-out for these "gentlemen of the night."

Fruitless Toil

It appears that sometime after midnight some persons got into the sweepers' lane on the Kalbadevi side of Bhuleshwar and sought entrance into a cloth shop belonging to a Gujarati merchant.

They removed some bricks on the outer wall and got into the building but here they were confronted with a door, which led to the room to which they wanted to go.

They then bored holes in the door round about the lock and with the aid of a jemmy were able to smash the door and get entrance to the next room.

They were then bewildered to find that access to the room to which they wanted to get in was not easy. An iron barred door had to be broken open before they could get in. They managed to bend the iron bars and got in, only to find that their task had not been made easier, as was expected.

There was yet another door which was locked. They again bored holes and managed to smash it. Even then it must have astonished them to find that obstacles in their quest were not at an end. There was a fourth door.

Here they smashed the wooden panels and at last got into the room—the shop—where stood a huge iron safe—the object of all their endeavours.

Struggled With Safe

All of them—the number is not known—struggled and got the safe out from its pedastal, and rolled on to the rugs which had been spread by them because it had to be worked upon before they could get at the money, which was behind two locked doors.

To their surprise they found that the outer door of the safe was not locked and opened easily when they pulled. The inner door was broken open and a search for the money was started. But they found nothing in the safe excepting twenty rupees in silver.

Enraged at their failure, it is stated that they ransacked all other possible places where money could have been kept and on finding that all their efforts to bring off a big coup were fruitless, the burglars seized of a few umbrellas and dhoties and left the place.

The shopkeeper discovered that his shop had been broken into, when he came to the shop in the morning and the Princess Street police were informed. They with the C.I.D. are on the look out for the burglars.

CLERGYMAN'S FRANK LETTER

How He Reduced His Waistline by 4½ Inches

There is a delightful frankness about this letter from a clergyman. It is also notable for the spontaneous tribute which it pays to a well-known medicinal saline:—

"For some time," the letter reads, "I have been intending to write to tell you how much I have benefited by taking that excellent remedy, Kruschen Salts. When I first started taking Kruschen, my weight was 15 stone 10 lbs. After 12 months it had dropped to 13 stone 2 lbs., and now varies between 12 stone 10 lbs. and 13 stone.

"Formerly my waist measured about 42 inches, now it measures 37 1/2 inches. Before I took Kruschen I often envied the members of my Young Men's Club—that is to say, I envied their suppleness and their good figures. Now that is a thing of the past. I can do physical exercises which I never dreamed of doing before. My health has never been better, and I can put to shame many a young man half my age. My age is, by the way, 42, but really I feel more like 21."—(Rev.) W.H.G.

The commonest type of obesity is that caused by an accumulation of waste material which sluggish eliminating organs have failed to expel from the system. The six salts in Kruschen assist the liver and kidneys to throw off each day all undigested food substances and excessive watery waste matter. Then, little by little, that ugly fat goes.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

KANNADA SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Cashed even before maturity

TOTAL YIELD Rs. 4-6-0 % P. A.

Paid once half yearly at 3-1|8 p.c. p.a. with an addtional 1-1|4 p.c. p.a. on maturity.

IF LEFT TO ACCUMULATE Rs. 100 WILL AMOUNT TO Rs. 122-13-6

FULL PARTICULARS FROM:—

CANARA BANK LIMITED

ESTD. 1906.

OFFICES AT:
Bombay-Fort, Bombay-Mandvi, Hubli, Calicut, Cochin, Ernakulam, Alleppey, Bangalore, Davangere, Chickmagalur, Mangalore-Bunder, Mangalore-City, Kasaragod, Puttur, Buntwal, Karkala, Udipi, Coondapoor & Gangoli.

Subscribed Capital 6,00,000

Paid up Capital 3,31,000

Reserves 4,50,000

Deposits 58,62,000

Working Capital 73,49,000

STABBED FOR TWO PICE!

Business Transaction With Tea-Shop Servant Has Tragic Sequel

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The story was told to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, of a man who assaulted his creditor because the latter demanded two pice which were due to him.

It is stated that Dilbahadur Singh the accused person, bought goods to the value of two pice from Baboo Dharma a tea shop servant for which he gave his oil-cloth purse as security.

On the 28th, when Baboo went to a water-tap in Sandhurst Road with another boy servant the accused who was there said to have demanded. his purse back from Baboo Dharma. The latter returned the purse and demanded from the accused the two pice owing to him.

At this, the accused is reported to have got wild and stabbed the former on his left chest.

He was arrested by the Police on the 28th at Sandhurst Road, and placed before the Magistrate who remanded him into Police custody till the 12th June.

FATAL JUMP FROM MOVING BUS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

While he was under the influence of liquor, Ignatius D'Souza, a Christian jumped from a moving bus on May 13 last between Uttan and Byander.

This was the evidence recorded, to-day, at the resumed inquest over his body.

D'Souza was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital from his native place and he died there on May 18. A fellow passenger in giving evidence before the Coroner stated that the bus was going down a slope when his companion jumped out. He was under the influence of liquor.

The Jury returned a verdict of death owing to fracture of skull and haemorrhage following a heavy fall as the deceased jumped out of the bus. Classifying the death as an "accidental" one the Jury added a rider that the deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time.

FINED Rs. 20 FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sonibai Shanker was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default two weeks' imprisonment on being convicted on a charge of attempting to commit suicide.

It was stated that on May 7 she was removed to the G.T. Hospital suffering from the after effects of opium poisoning. She told the Doctor that she had taken Rs. 2 worth of opium.

Pleading not guilty to the charge framed against her by the Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court to-day, she stated that she had taken only 12 annas worth of opium as a cure for insomnia.

The Chemical Analyser's report showed that the quantity taken by her was sufficient to cause death.

The Magistrate convicted her on the evidence and sentenced her as stated above.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF UNEMPLOYED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Vishnoo Athmaram who on the pretext of securing a job in the B.B. & C.I. Ry. workshop for an unemployed worker deprived him of Rs. 26 and later on disappeared was produced before Mr. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar and charged under sec. 420.

He was remanded till 4th June pending further enquiries.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION IN FORAS ROAD

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, remanded to-day into police custody till the 12th June John Domnic DeSouza and Hatim Abdul Rahim who were arrested by the police on the 28th after midnight on suspicion in New Foras Road.

As they failed to give a satisfactory account of themselves, they were taken to the Police Station and placed before the Magistrate to-day with the result stated above.

EAR-RING THIEF SUSPECT ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Pandurang Narayan, alleged accomplice in enticing a boy named Mahdeo Sakhar aged 10 years, on the 15th instant, was arrested this morning and produced before Mr. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

It seems Narayan along with Hari Rawji and Dattaram Harischandra, who are already in custody took Mahdeo on 15th evening to Amboli, gave him toddy and removed his gold ear ornaments.

Narayan is remanded to police custody till 7th June pending further enquiries.

SHEIK MEMON ST. JEWELLERY THEFT

Two More Suspects Arrested And Brought To Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two more persons were arrested in connection with the theft of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 3,800 from the jewellery shop of Karsondas Nathubhai at Sheikh Memon Street.

The accused were arrested at Wadhwan and extradited to Bombay. They were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and remanded in custody for a fortnight.

The theft was committed in February last.

MOTOR DRIVERS IN AFFRAY

Two motor drivers received injuries in an affray that took place among some drivers at Tardeo Taxi Stand on Tuesday night. The injured men Marshall and Philip were removed to the J. J. Hospital by the Gamdevi Police.

Inspector Wanjara and officers from the station arrested four men in connection with the assault on the two persons.

Is it Worth Knowing?

NO Company in Canada, the U.S.A., or in England, is rated more highly by any Insurance authority in Canada, the U.S.A., or England than THE CROWN LIFE.

IT is the largest Company of its age in Canada.

ITS premiums are exceptionally low. THE liberality of its policy is unique.

The Cash surrender values, loan values, paid up insurance values and extended insurance option, which are all guaranteed provisions of CROWN LIFE policies, are *SURPRISINGLY LIBERAL.*

The net cost of its insurance premiums, less bonus or dividends, is notably low.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA: 12, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

PRABHAT'S SUPER IMAGINATIVE POWER in ARCHITECTURE

Chandrasena

PRABHAT'S MYTHOLOGICAL MUSICAL SUPER— *will take to its* MARATHI VERSION from SATURDAY, the 1st June at Krishna Talkies CHARNI ROAD

NEW TECHNIQUE in BACK-GROUND MUSIC

DARING STREET OUTRAGE

Thieves Snatch Infant's Necklace While Father Is Boarding Tram

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

How a passenger, about to change his tram, at Victoria Gardens Junction on Tuesday, found his child's necklace being removed, by a gang was narrated to-day by the Byculla Police before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan.

It was alleged that the theft was committed under strange circumstances. The Investigating Officer in applying for the remand into custody of the accused stated that the child in the arms of the passenger cried and that gave the father the hint to turn round and see the accused.

The complainant boarded the tram at Parsi Statue to go to Dadar and on arrival at the Victoria Gardens got down to change the tram. He was waiting for another tram to come, when Hassan Ahmed, Adam Isabhai and another gave him a jerk and "hustled him." He asked the first accused to be more careful.

But the warning went unheeded and when the complainant was about to board the tram his child gave a cry. The father looked round, and saw the gold necklace missing from the child's neck.

The matter was immediately reported to the police and the two accused arrested.

The third accused is absconding.

The accused were ordered to be remanded into police custody for a period of seven days, pending further police inquiries.

FROM SATURDAY, THE 1st JUNE!

EVERYTHING YOU WANT IS IN HERE!!

SIKANDAR CINETONE'S

Maiden URDU Musical Talkie

PYARA DUSHMAN

Featuring:

Miss MENKA, Master RAMESH, VASANT PEHELWAN, DILEEP RASHEED and others

Story & Direction by: MUNSHI S. AMIRALLI

AT

Minerva Talkies

ALLEGED PROCURERS BEFORE MAGISTRATE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Dumal Kantoo and Sitabai Kamlabai who were arrested in connection with a case in which one Magdalin, a Christian girl is alleged to have been brought to Bombay from Mangalore for prostitution were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

His Worship ordered them to be bailed out till the 12th June.

TWO ARRESTED ON GAMING WARRANT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Anand Gawroo and Gajanan Gawroo who were arrested in room No. 26 Block No. 3, Jethabhoy building last night on a gaming warrant have been remanded by Mr. Coelho Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, till 5th June.

Several sutta chits and marked coins were found on the spot.

STOPPED WORKING BUT NOT COLLECTING

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Achon Kumar Vasudeo, an employee of the Pioneer Fibre Company (Ferguson Road) who was arrested and charged under section 408 I.P.C. yesterday was remanded till the 7th of June by Mr. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate Dadar to-day.

It is understood he stopped working but nevertheless made some collections amounting to about Rs. 40 and has been absconding since.

ECZEMA

AND TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES

Eczema occurs in two types, one is of wet type and the other of dry type. It's a contagious disease and once the skin is attacked by this disease, it spreads easily to the other parts of the body. This spreading of the disease cannot be prevented as it causes sweet itching which facilitates the disease to widen its arena. The germs of Eczema thrive deep into the skin, which is a cause that renders ordinary Bazarre medicines ineffective. Many of the medicines contain Acidic properties which seriously injure the skin and its tissues. Thus these medicines fail to cure the disease. After years of Experience, a thoroughly tried and tested medicine known as "Iapco's Eczema Ointment' has been introduced which roots out the disease killing all the germs thereto. 'Iapco's Eczema Ointment' is a combination of Natural herbs rarely available, and contains antiseptic and curative properties. Apply it on the affected part and rub it slowly in till the ointment melts with the skin. It is soothing, Healing and Curing. 'Iapco's Eczema Ointment' is also effective in the cases of Ringworm, Dhobi's itch and other diseases and eruptions of the skin arising therefrom: Full Size Bottle costs As. 8, V.P.P. Extra and is available only from Messrs. Lavchand Vrajdas and Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2.

P.S. We have not kept the medicine for sale with any chemists, so please obtain it from us only.

'SECUNDUS'
ECONOMY GRADE KEYLESS LEVER WRIST WATCHES
"SECUNDUS" FULL SQUARE
Nickel Silver - - Rs. 30
Rolled Gold, 10 years' quality Rs. 35
"SECUNDUS"
NEW-CALIBRE TONNEAU
Nickel Silver - - Rs. 32
Rolled Gold, 10 years' quality Rs. 37
9-ct. Solid Gold - - Rs. 60
18-ct. Solid Gold - - Rs. 90
"SECUNDUS"
MINIATURE RECTANGULAR
Rolled Gold, 10 years' quality Rs. 35
9-ct. Solid Gold - - Rs. 45
18-ct. Solid Gold - - Rs. 60
All patterns
GUARANTEED ONE YEAR
Dependability at low cost.
Send for large FREE Catalogue
Made by
WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

SOCCER SHOTS

W. I. F. A.'s Cooperage Programme

(By "Whistle")

BOMBAY CITY WINS NADKARNI CUP.

According to expectations, the Bombay City Football Club gained a convincing victory against the Georgian Sporting Club in the final of the Nadkarni Cup Tournament on Saturday last. The stands were rather thinly populated considering the importance of the occasion. Excitement and enthusiasm were not much in evidence either. The score of three goals to nil was sufficient to damp the spirit of the supporters of the losing side. Were the forwards of the City a little more accurate, they might have won by a bigger margin. Nonetheless, the performance of the runners-up was quite creditable for a young team who have neither the resources nor the backing as some of the others possess. I shall be glad to see them doing better next season.

BORI BUNDER'S WAIL.

There is a wail in Bori Bunder that the Indian team organised by the Bombay City Football Club is being supported and fostered by Europeans, while Indians are not taking sufficient interest in its well-being. This is hardly creditable to the Indian Members of W.I.F.A. Ltd. They ought to take it upon themselves to preserve and strengthen it, especially after its grand success in the above tournament. I find that the City has entered the lists for the Bengal Club League Tournament, under the auspices of the Indian Football League. I have no doubt that it will try to uphold its prestige and reputation though newly acquired, to its utmost capacity. I hope the Indian members, especially of the W.I.F.A. Council, would undertake the responsibility of its vigorous growth and stability, so that the European members may be left free to develop the civilian side which is so badly wanted in the city.

LAST YEAR'S INNOVATION DROPPED.

I feel happy to learn that the W.I.F.A. have decided to give up the innovation which they ushered in last season in the shape of two water-tight sections for military and Civil teams in the Harwood League. Although the Military section put up some excellent exhibitions, they lacked the spice which is provided by mixed contests between Civil and Military teams. Besides, the Sectional plays are not conducive to the improvement of the standard of local football. This view was propagated by J. C. Maitra in his "Sports Jottings" and it might be gratifying to him that his view has been accepted by the W.I.F.A.

COMPETITORS FOR HARWOOD LEAGUE.

I understand that the following seven teams are in the lists for the First Division of the Harwood League: 14th Heavy Battery, R.A., Colaba, 3rd Field Brigade, R.A., Kirkee, Durham Light Infantry, Colaba, Somerset Light Infantry, Poona, Bombay City, Bombay Gymkhana, and Staff and Departmental, Colaba. As will be seen, there are five military and two civilian teams. Of the latter one is a mixed team of Indians and Anglo-Indians and the other a purely European combination. The Heavy Battery from Colaba were the Champions last season and the Gunners from Kirkee were the runners up. With the advent of the famous Durhams from Calcutta and the Somersets who held the former to a one goal draw in a friendly engagement on the Cooperage the other day, the Artillery-men will find it very difficult to retain their positions this year.

PROMISES OF GOOD FOOTBALL.

The Royal Warwicks from Poona who gave some sparkling displays of football last season, are unable, to compete and their absence will be keenly felt by their supporters. The Old Attached Section enters the field under a new garb, called the staff and Departmental. It is said that they have a large list to choose their players from, and they are all clever exponents of the game. They may therefore be expected to spring some surprises during the season. "The Mighty Atoms of Waudby Road," I am told, are still practising behind the screen. So it is difficult to say how they will shape. But the City are determined to make the soldiers run for their money.

SECOND DIVISION UNDER FORMATION.

The composition of the Second Division is still uncertain. Some of the teams who were in the Civilian Section of the League last year, such as B.B. & C.I. Railway, Y.M.C.A. and Police Club, are sure to be in it, in addition to those who were in the Second Division. Among the latter may be counted Texaco Club, G.I.P. Mechanics Institute, B.E.S.T. Sports Club, Customs Athletic Club and St. Mary's High School who figured prominently last season. I am given to understand that some of the second Division matches will be played on the Cooperage on Sundays. Of course, the majority of the games will be staged in the northern part of the City.

GATE CHARGES REDUCED.

I am glad that the W.I.F.A. officials have become wiser by their last year's experience in regard to the gate-charges. It was persistently advocated in the "Sports Jottings" last year that the rates deserved to be reduced considerably. This has been done in an appreciable manner and I hope soccer-fans will take full advantage of the reduced charges. I wish however that the W.I.F.A. had fixed seasonal rates for the Eastern enclosure as well. It would have encouraged those who cannot afford to pay Rs. 10 down, to go for the lower rate. There is another grievance which still remains in the cold. And that is the opening of the Northern and Southern ends free to the public during the League Season. I find that instead of opening these sides, the W.I.F.A. propose to close even the fourth side on certain days. I am afraid this will kill all enthusiasm among the proletariat for Cooperage football. Unless the authorities are determined to keep these people away from the "enchanting spot," they should alter their decision ere long.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ... CITY FIRE BRIGADE

Municipal Commissioner To Submit A Report On Mahomed Ali Road Blaze Incident

That the Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay would shortly submit a detailed report of his enquiries into the allegations against the Fire Brigade, in connection with the Mahomedali Road Fire Tragedy, was the statement made on Wednesday at a meeting of The Standing Committee.

Mr. G. I. Griffiths presided.

When the Commissioner forwarded to the Standing Committee, for information, a return of fires which took place in several parts of the city, during the week ending 18th May, 1935, Mr. Mohanlal Desai said that he read in the newspapers and was further told by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor, that a complaint against the Fire Brigade was sent to the Municipality, regarding the Mahomedali Road Fire incident which took place on May 18 last resulting in the death of 7 persons.

Mr. Desai asked for information on the subject.

COMMISSIONER TO REPORT.

Mr. Clee, Commissioner replied that he held detailed enquiries into the whole incident, and that he had visited the scene of fire twice, including a visit on Wednesday morning. He would shortly submit a report on the complaint received by him.

The Committee then considered the question of refunding of Town Duty on Lissa Sugar

REFUND OF DUTY.

Messrs Habib and Co. in their letter to the Chairman, Standing Committee, stated that they had been carrying on the business of manufacturing sugar candy and Lissa sugar for the last 10 years in their factory at Mandvi, under Municipal supervision at their own expense. All these years they were allowed refund of Town Duty on Lissa sugar exported out of Bombay. They were subsequently informed by the Municipal Commissioner that no refund of Town Duty would be allowed on Lissa sugar with effect from June 1, 1935.

The firm contended that the decision was arbitrary, inasmuch as as they were not given an opportunity to represent their case, and that if the decision were acted upon, it would be a death blow to the industry, resulting in the unemployment of many workers.

They further communicated with the Municipal Commissioner, who said he saw no ground calling for reconsideration the orders already passed in the matter. They, therefore, requested the Standing Committee to set aside the order of the Commissioner and allow the refund of Town Duty as usual.

CALL FOR LEGAL OPINION.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said that he had information that the question was originally considered by Mr Clayton, former Commissioner of the Municipality, who after due enquiry allowed the refund. Subsequently, however, as Lissa Sugar was originally imported into Bombay and then refined and re-exported, doubts arose whether the Town Duty could be refunded. He therefore urged that legal opinion should be obtained in the matter.

Mr. Clee said that legal opinion was sought by Mr. Taunton Commissioner (on leave), and it was decided that the Town Duty should not be refunded.

In the end it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Mohanlal Desai, that the letter of Messrs. Habib and Co., be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks, recommending that the opinion of the Advocate General should be obtained

AN INTERNATIONAL POST-BAG

The world-wide range of the I.L.O.'s activities is strikingly reflected in the contents of its daily post bag. Not only does the Office correspond regularly with the Governments of the 62 countries which are now Members of the International Labour Organisation, but it receives and replies to communications from employers' organisations, trade unions, industrial concerns, institutions, and individuals in practically every corner of the civilised world.

This voluminous correspondence is carried on chiefly in English and French, the two official languages of the Office, but more than 20 other languages are more or less constantly employed.

French heads the list, followed by English, German, Spanish and Italian. The other languages in use include Swedish, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish Portuguese, Polish, Russian, Czech, Bulgarian, Greek, Finnish Serbian, Hungarian, Persian, Japanese, Esperanto, Latin, Rumanian, and Turkish. The predominance of French, the language in use in Geneva is partly due to the amount of local correspondence conducted in that language.

In the last complete year for which figures are available, the total number of letters and telegrams which passed through the Office was over 55,000 of which some 30,000 were received and more than 25,000 sent out. Notwithstanding a falling-off in the correspondence with Germany, the previous year's total was slightly exceeded. The accession of four new Members to the Organisation (Afghanistan, Ecuador, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.) took place too late in the year to influence correspondence with those countries to any considerable extent. However, the figures for the quarter of 1935 show a substantial increase over those of the corresponding quarter of 1934, as regards both incoming and outgoing letters.

The correspondence of the I.L.O. with distant countries is growing steadily. The volume of extra-European correspondence in general rose nearly 10 per cent. in the course of last year. As regards correspondence with individual countries, the following increases are particularly noteworthy: South Africa, 14 per cent; India, 14 per cent.; Australia 16 per cent.; Argentina, 17 per cent.; China, 19 per cent.; New Zealand, 25 per cent.

The facilities for conveying urgent correspondence by air are increasingly utilised by the Office particularly for correspondence with distant countries. During the last two years the number of letters sent by air mail has increased five-fold.

Apart from letters and telegrams there is, of course, a constant inflow of books, periodicals, newspapers, printed and roneographed documents relating to industrial and labour questions, whilst last year the Office, sent out more than 290,000 printed papers, and nearly 1,500 parcels of publications.

KILLED BY MADRAS EXPRESS

Malaria Worker Run Over While Pouring Oil Into Pools On Line

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An employee in the Malaria Department of the Bombay Municipality was run over and killed on Tuesday afternoon by the Madras Express near Parel Station on the G. I. P. Railway.

The deceased was engaged in pouring crude oil into the pools suspected of breeding lava when the outward Madras Express from Bombay ran over him.

Later the body was identified by the wife of the deceased and removed to the morgue.

The jury returned a verdict at the inquest to-day of death owing to shock from fracture of the skull and other injuries owing to his having been accidentally knocked down by a through up train after passing Parel.

Lid Off Aligarh Affairs—II

Ziauddin's Election Will Create Unhealthy Differences

Nawab Of Bhopal On 'Varsity Court Sommersault

REASONS FOR HIS RESIGNATION

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes:—

I will not be betraying any secret if I say that Sir Fazal-i-Hussain while in power as an official in the Punjab or in the Government of India could not brook any rivals in the Muslim Community and His Highness the Nawab, the Chancellor of the University was also playing a very important part in the affairs of the country. He is very courteous and patient to everybody but he thinks for himself and acts for himself. It was almost impossible for him to put back the clock and wipe off everything that had happened at Aligarh.

COURT AND CHANCELLOR'S RESIGNATION.

Many well wishers of the University felt that his resignation was a great calamity coming as it did after the resignation of Sir Ross Masood, the Vice Chancellor, and, therefore, the court in its annual meeting unanimously decided to send a deputation to wait on His Highness and request him to reconsider his decision. Nawab Sahib of Chattari was the head of the deputation that included among others Dr. Ansari and myself also. The Nawab of Chattari was to arrange the visit of the deputation and he wrote about it eliciting the following frank and honest reply from His Highness, a copy of which as a member of the deputation I received.

In this serious affair the Muslims and the public have the right to know what his happening and I give it below for general information.

BHOPAL NAWAB'S LETTER TO CHATTARI.

Casr-i-Sultani,
Bhopal,
April 25, 1935.

My dear Nawab Sahib,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th April conveying to me the decision of the members of the Court of the Muslim University to send here a deputation of their representatives to invite me to withdraw my resignation from the Chancellorship of the University.

CONDITIONS IN 1928.

While I am most grateful to the members of the Court for the reaffirmation of their confidence in me and for this recognition of the humble services that it has been my privilege as an "Old Boy" to render to my Alma Mater, I am bound to confess that the action of the Court in inviting me to reconsider my resignation has placed me in a serious dilemma. It has been hitherto my intention not to disclose reasons for my resignation and thereby take the slightest risk of further complicating the situation at Aligarh, but now I feel that it would be highly discourteous on my part to refuse to accept the request of the members of the Court without telling them the reasons which prevent me from acceding to their wishes.

You will no doubt remember that conditions in the University in 1928 and for several years before that were causing serious anxiety to all well-wishers of the University; so much so that the Government of India were contemplating the holding of an official enquiry into its affairs under section 13 of the University Act, and that this action was averted only by the decision of the then Chancellor—my mother of revered memory—herself to initiate an enquiry into the root cause of the evils which were doing so much harm to the reputation of the institution so dear to her heart.

COURT ACCEPTS RAHIMTOOLAH PROPOSALS.

Consequently after full consultation with the Government of India and the Government of the U. P. an impartial Committee, known as the Rahimtoola Committee, was appointed. The recommendations made by this Committee in their Report, which disclosed a most painful state of affairs in the University, were fully endorsed by her late Highness the Chancellor and the Government of India. The members of the Court of the University too expressed their full approval of them by passing unanimously the Resolution No. 7 of the 15th April, 1928, which was moved by Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman proposing the acceptance of the measures recommended by the Rahimtoola Committee.

As these incidents are of recent occurrence and as I am sure the members of the Court have in their possession copies of the Rahimtoola Report as also of the Memorandum of Her Late Highness the Chancellor which accompanied it, to which I should particularly like to invite their attention, I shall not trouble you with a recapitulation of all that was done to give effect to the proposals made in the said Report; but I feel that a quotation from a letter written to the Chancellor by His Excellency the Lord Rector in this connection will not be out of place.

IRWIN ENDORSES P. V. C.'S REMOVAL.

His Excellency the Lord Rector wrote:—

"Your Highness will doubtless have already noted the emphasis which the Committee of Enquiry lay on the necessity of replacing the present Pro-Vice-Chancellor, by some one more suitable. It is, of course, for Your Highness to decide how the importance of this recommendation of the Committee should be impressed on the Court. But that its importance should be brought pointedly and urgently to the notice of those who are in a position to give effect to this recommendation is, in my opinion, vital to the future well-being of the University."

Her late Highness fully agreed with the views expressed by His Excellency the Viceroy and wrote to the Vice-Chancellor as follows:

"In reading through the Report, you will doubtless mark the emphasis which the Committee of Inquiry lay on the necessity of replacing the present Pro-Vice-Chancellor by some one more suitable. That its importance should be brought to the notice of those who are in a position to give effect to this recommendation is in my opinion vital to the future well-being of the University; and I would therefore request you to impress it on the Court as pointedly and urgently as you can."

ZIAUDDIN RESIGNS.

These were the circumstances that had led ultimately to the resignation of Doctor Ziauddin Ahmad who was then occupying the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University.

As an "Old Boy" and well-wisher of the University and as one who has enjoyed the privilege of being intimately associate with the administration of the M.A.O. College and the Muslim University since 1916, I have been a staunch upholder of the policy of reforms which had till recently the full support of the Court and which had been laid down by the Chancellor in consultation with such well-known educationists and friends of the University as His Excellency the Lord Rector, Sir William Marris, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir George Anderson, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Philip Hartog, Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman. In my judgment any departure from this policy is bound to be detrimental to the true interests of the University.

COMPLETE REVERSAL OF POLICY.

The Members of the Court have now at their last meeting suddenly taken decisions, without even allowing, I am told, any discussions to take place on the important issues involved, which in my opinion have made nugatory their own policy based on the lines recommended by the Rahimtoola Committee. I have no desire to discuss here the reasons which may have led to the adoption by the Court of this course of action; but as I consider myself to have been to a great extent responsible, with the unanimous support of the Court, and the support of the Government of India, for the adoption of the policy and measures that had been recommended by the Rahimtoola Report and for all the action so far taken on that Report, I can no longer, in view of these decisions of the Court which are bound, to lead to a complete reversal of that policy, and result in creating acute and unhealthy differences of opinion amongst the members of the Court, allow myself to remain connected in any official capacity with the University, and so far as this is concerned my decision, which has been taken after the most mature and careful consideration, should be treated as final.

AN ASSURANCE.

I need not assure you that the true interests of the University will continue to remain as near to my heart as they have always been, and that I shall watch with the greatest joy, though now only from a distance, the progress of the University under the new regime.

If inspite of what I have stated above the members forming the deputation consider it necessary to take the trouble of visiting Bhopal, it will give me the greatest pleasure to receive them. Any date convenient to the members between the 10th and 20th of May will suit me. I shall be delighted if during their stay in Bhopal they will kindly accept my hospitality and stay with me at the Palace as my guests.

I shall be grateful if you will very kindly communicate my views contained in this letter to all the members of the Deputation, and let me know their decision.

With kind regards.

Yours very sincerely,
SD. HAMIDULLAH.

No comment is needed from me. The letter is all sufficient and gives the inner history of this unfortunate affair. In my next article I will deal with the Rahimtoola Enquiry Commission Report which I have before me.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

Monsoon Active In Bay Bengal

FOONA, May 29.

Monsoon has been active in the Bay of Bengal south of Latitude 15deg. N., and there has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma. A few falls of rain are also reported from Assam Bengal and Bihar. The Western disturbance caused nearly general thunderstorm rain in Kashmir with a few falls in the North West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Port Blair four inches, Amherst, Akyab and Victoria Point two inches each, Tavoy and Gwa three quarters each Dinajpur one, Dhubri and Purnea half an inch each, Skardu half inch, Sonamarg and Drosh quarter inch each.

Forecast:—Nearly general rain will continue in lower Burma, and thunder showers will increase in Bengal and extend in Bihar and Orissa. Local thunderstorm rain will continue in Kashmir.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-5-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .010 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.0 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 81.2 degrees 0.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 154 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-5-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Kartar Singh a notorious outlaw and dacoit of Punjab wanted for several murders and dacoities and who was evading the Police for years is reported to have been arrested near Kekri (Ajmer Merwara) by the Jaipur Police with the aid of the British Police.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 13, 1991
Muslim: Safar 26, 1353
Parsi: Adar 26, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 11m.
High Tide: 10-42; 22-22.
Low Tide: 3-54; 16-43

FRIDAY, May 31.

Babu Rajendra Prasad: Arrival, Victoria Terminus, 8-15 a.m.
Public meeting at Azad Maidan, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Results of Matriculation Examination, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, June 3.

King Emperor's Birthday: Public Holiday.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "Pres. Hayes" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-0 p.m. on Friday the 31st instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per M.V. "Nenenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-0 p.m. on Friday the 31st May 1935.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore on May 28 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 8 via Penang and Colombo.

"Dollar Steamship Lines S.S. President. Hayes will arrive here on the 30th instant at 4.00 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 11 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 31st instant at 6-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston."

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The members of Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen will hear to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) some of the best compositions of Mr. Asseem Randheri who is at present in Bombay. Other Poets have also been invited to read their compositions. The function is open to the public.

SHRI TARUN GUJRATI SAHITYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of 'Shree Tarun Gujrati Sahitya Sabha' (Young men's Gujrati Literary Association) a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpaty, when Pandit Shree D. Oza will deliver a lecture on "Hindu Dancing". A Warning and his daughter Kumari Asharani will give a variety performance of dancing on the occasion.

PHARMACOPOEIA OF STOCK MIXTURES.

The price of the recently published Pharmacopoeia of stock mixtures for the use of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency is annas 10 at the Government Book Depot, Bombay but copies obtained by post will cost annas 15.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

Brahmasri S. Vadiraja Bhagavathar, B.A., of Kumbakonam will perform the Seventh Ramayana Series on 'Sugriva Pattabhishekam' at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Samaj premises.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE.

The League invites applications from High School students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community and hailing from Kanara (North and South), who require help in their studies. Applications should reach the Hon. Secretary, Goud Saraswat Brahman Scholarship League, C/o. The Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay, by the 20th June 1935 at the latest.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PALACE—"Tarzan and his Mate." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gordon of Ghost City" Serial, last instl.). Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Les Miserables." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Divid Copperfield" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"That's A Good Girl" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Usha." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Broken Heart." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kalkoot." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Do-Ghadi-Ki-Moj." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Noor-e-Yaman." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Blind Adventure." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Night Bird." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" Daily at 5, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian music. 1 p.m. Market rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Chamber Music. 7-15 p.m. Book Talk. 7-30 p.m. Dance music. The S S 'President Hayes' Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News. 8-45 p.m. General and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of the Holy Koran. 9-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Evensong. relayed from Westminster Abbey, London. 8-15 Talk: Foreign Affairs.* 8-30 p.m. "Third Time Lucky." A rapid romance of the Riviera. Book and lyrics by Herbert Sidney with music by Ernie Gower. 9-15 p.m. An Organ Recital by H. C. Hodgson, relayed from St. Mary's Church, Nottingham. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

SMALL-POX STILL TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Increase In Live Births In City

Health returns of Bombay during the 21st week of 1935, i.e. the week ended 25th May were as under:—

The total mortality 579 was 34 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 25.9 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 21st week of 1934 was 477 and death-rate 21.3. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1930-1934 was 511 and death-rate 22.3.

Out of total deaths, 155 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 58 attacks and 45 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 6.

The number of live births registered during the week was 590 which compares favourably with that for the 21st week of 1934, Viz 554 and 429 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1930-1934.)

BYE-ELECTION TO PORT TRUST

As Mr. A. D. Shroff, one of the present representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust, is proceeding abroad, a by-election of a Trustee in his place will be held on Tuesday, the 11th June 1935.

Tuesday, the 4th June 1935 has been fixed as the last date for sending in nominations. It is understood that Mr. Manu Subedar, the President of the Chamber, will be unanimously returned.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

THE REGAL

To-day & To-morrow at 6-30 & 10 p.m. only

M-G-M's Great Picture
"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

NEXT SATURDAY
WALLACE BEERY
in
"WEST POINT OF THE AIR"
An Epic of the Air!

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 6-30 & 10 p.m. only
JACK BUCHANAN
in
"THAT'S A GOOD GIRL"
Music—Songs, Dances!

NEXT SATURDAY
RUDY VALLEE
in
"SWEET MUSIC"
9 STARS—6 SONGS!
200 GIRLS

CONGRESS PRESIDENT WILL ARRIVE IN BOMBAY TO-MORROW

Reception Arrangements At Victoria Terminus Station

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification

The President of the B.P.C.C. has received a telegram from Babu Rajendra Prasad that he left Dighaghat on Wednesday night and will arrive in Bombay on Friday at 8-15 a.m.

Representatives of the B.P.C.C. will meet the President at Kalyan and will escort him on his way to V. T. The representatives of the F. and G. Ward Congress Committees will meet and honour him at Dadar Station, while the representatives of E Ward Committee will meet him at Byculla.

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

At the Victoria Terminus the representatives of the B.P.C.C. and of B. Ward Committee will receive him. Several Volunteer Corps and several bands will be in attendance; the Sevikas will form the front line. All citizens, who will throng to honour the President, will honour him best by obeying willingly all the directions that the volunteers on duty will give.

Those individuals and Associations, who have communicated their desire to garland the President at Victoria Terminus, will kindly be there before 7-30 a.m. Each of them will be called in order and is requested to wait for his turn.

The Volunteers on duty are expected to be at their posts until the President's car goes out of the Station compound. Immediately after garlanding and reception are over, the President will board his car and proceed to the A Ward Congress Committee's office. People are earnestly requested not to follow the President's car because there is to be no procession. All of them will be able to have a Darshan if they stand at their places.

The President will then visit the A Ward Committee. From there he will drive to the Bhuleshwar Committee's office where the C Ward Committee will pay their respects. From Bhuleshwar the President's Car will proceed to the Congress House, where he will keep his office during his stay in Bombay.

RAJEN BABU TO VISIT DHARAVI

Congress President Will Inspect Harijan Quarters On Sunday

Sjt. V. R. Dighe, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Harijan Sub-Committee, B.P.C.C. makes the following appeal.

Harijans of Bombay will have a unique opportunity to unite and organise themselves by mustering strong at Dharavi when the Congress president will go to Dharavi on Sunday, June 2.

A salute will be given to the President by Harijan volunteers on his arrival there. He will inspect the Harijan quarters and Harijan Vidya Mandir, recently opened by the B. P. C. C. at Dharavi.

There will be a rally of Harijan students who will play band and perform physical feats in his honour.

Representatives of Harijans in the city will garland him and deputations will upon him regarding the Harijan problems of the Day. Deputations from Walpakhadi and other Gujarathi speaking Harijans are expected to be present and there will be some more still, to avail themselves of this best opportunity.

Young members of the Dharavi National Debating Club have taken initiative in keeping the arrangements in honour of the Congress President.

I have to appeal, therefore, to the public in general and our Harijan brothers in particular, to attend this function and make it a huge success, without waiting for any separate invitation from us at this late hour.

Borah Youth League

Under the auspices of the Bohra Youth League a meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, will deliver a lecture. The meeting will be held at Jamal's Building. 1st Floor Nagdevi Street.

'C' Ward Congress Committee

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress is arriving in Bombay to-morrow (Friday) 31st inst. by the Calcutta Mail.

'C' Ward Congress Committee will receive Babu Rajendra Prasad at the Committee's Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Friday) Members of the Managing Council, ward workers and volunteers are requested to be present at the office before 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

RAJEN BABU TO VISIT BHIWANDI

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, May 29.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, is to visit Bhiwandi on June 4 next.

He is to arrive from Dahanu in the morning. He will be taken in a procession through the main thoroughfares of the town. A civic address will be presented to him and then he will address a public meeting.

He will leave Bhiwandi at about 11-30 a.m. and will come to Thana, where he will be presented with an address by the Thana Municipality.

Rajen Babu is also going to pay a visit to the Thana centre of the A.I.V. I.A. managed by Swami Anand.

Call To "National Guards"

All the volunteers of the Bombay National Guards must be present at the Victoria Terminus Station to-morrow (Friday) at 7 a.m. without fail to make arrangements for the reception of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, who is arriving Bombay by the Calcutta Mail. All the Guards are expected to be present in their prescribed uniforms.

Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay writes:—All the Hindi students-past and present—of the various classes held in different parts of the city are requested to meet at the Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, on Saturday, June 1, at 5 p.m.

Babu Rajendra Prasad the Congress President will speak. All interested in Hindi Prachar work are cordially invited to attend.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT IN SUBURBAN DISTRICT

Public Meetings At Khar And Ghatkopar

The residents of the Sub. Dist. have already known about the arrival of Babu Rajendra Prasad in their Dist. The Programme is given below:—

Sunday, 2nd June—Public meeting in the pavilion of Laxmi Nagar Society, Khar at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) Monday the 3rd June—Procession at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.) Ghatkopar and thereafter a public meeting in the Hall of Jain Paushadha Shala, Ghatkopar.

Nasik Prepares For Rajen Babu's Visit

(From A Correspondent).
NASIK, (By Mail.)

At a largely attended meeting of the Congress workers of the City as well as of the District, held at Dadasaheb Gadre's residence, on the evening of the 23rd inst. the programme of the tour of Babu Rajendra Prasad, in the District, which is to be begun from the 6th of June was finally settled.

Two committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. G. H. Deshpande and R. H. Gadre have visited Yeola, Siunar, Igatpuri and Naudgavi in the same connection and addressed mass meetings exhorting the public to support the Congress.

KURLA YOUTH FINED FOR GAMING

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, May 29.

Bapu Thorat and Sadashiva Nivritti, two Hindu youths of Kurla who were arrested by the police on a charge of gaming in a public place on the night of May 25 last, were convicted by the Resident Magistrate at Kurla on their own plea of guilty.

Sadasive was fined Rs. 5, while the sentence against Bapu Thorat was reserved to find out previous convictions, if any.

It is expected that Bangalore will be put in telephonic communication with Madras, and therefore, with all centre served by the Indian Trunk Telephone system by the first quarter of 1936. —United Press.

MISSING GIRL RESTORED TO PARENTS

Police On Look-out For Culprits Who Stole Her Ornaments

Chandbai Bawoo Chetji, a six year old girl living with her parents at Laibaug, was reported missing by the parents on Tuesday morning.

The same evening a constable of the DeLisle Road police station found the girl crying and took her to the Police station where her parents identified the girl as their missing daughter.

It was found that two silver armlets which the girl was wearing before were missing.

The police have recorded a case of kidnapping and are on the look out for the culprits.

KURLA LANDLORD SENTENCED

For Keeping Radio Set Without Licence

(From Our Correspondent).
KURLA, May 29.

On a charge of keeping a raidio set without a licence, Trimbak Govind Deo, a landlord of Kurla, was convicted by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, which was immediately paid.

The defence contention was that the radio machine had been out of order and hence the accaused discontinued the licence some time back. As the set was not properly working, it could not be sold to anybody.

Mr. S. R. Oka, Advocate, defended the accused.

The accused, it is understood, is going to appeal in Thana Sessions Judge's Court against this order of the Magistrate.

SRIRANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

Old Boys' Association Bombay

A meeting of the old boys of the High School, Srirangam, who are resident in Bombay was held at Matunga on Sunday last at the residence of Mr. S. S. Gopalakrishnan to meet Mr. S. K. Mathurbhutam Iyer, B.A.L.T., Headmaster of the school.

The function commenced with some choice music by Mr. Parameswara Iyer and his pupils.

A speech of welcome was then delivered by an old boy expressing the pleasure and joy of the old boys in meeting their old teacher in Bombay.

Mr. Iyer after expressing himself as deeply touched by the cordiality of the welcome gave an interesting account of the inauguration and gradual development of the Srirangam High School and appealed to the gathering for moral and material support to still further strengthen the position of their School.

After the close of his speech the meeting unanimously resolved to form a local association of the old boys. A committee with Mr. R. Venugopala Iyer as Chairman and Mr. C. Rangaswamy as Secretary was formed to take necessary steps in this direction.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS.
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-4-1935.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

		H.M.
No. 8 Up	Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up	Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up	Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10 Up	Kathiawar Mail	7 40
No. 4 Up	Frontier Mail	9 30
	do. on Saturdays	8 35
No. 12 Up	Passenger	14 20
No. 16 Up	Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up	Passenger	20 55

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENRAL.

		H.M.
No. 15 Down	Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down	Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down	Passenger	13 25
No. 1 Down	Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down	Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5 Down	Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19 Down	Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down	Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

H.M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only 6 00

MOONRISE AND MOONSET

Times (in Indian Standard Time) of Moonrise and Moonset at Bombay during 1935:—

MAY.

Date.	Moonrise.	Moonset.	Phases.
28	2h. 32m.	15h. 23m.	
29	3h. 13m.	16h. 23m.	
30	3h. 58m.	17h. 25m.	
31	4h. 45m.	18h. 26m.	

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

In Honour Of Rajen Babu

Babu Rajendra Prasad will be the distinguished guest at a Garden Party arranged on Sunday by the prominent citizens in Bombay in recognition of his services to Bihar during the calamitous days of that Province which had almost to be rebuilt from the ruins of the earthquake. Rajen Babu by his organising ability, his unflinching sacrifice, his spirit of understanding and accommodation, brushed aside all differences in the pursuit of the noble purpose of bringing relief and succour to the stricken and the needy. His spirit of service in the face of domestic bereavement endeared him to everyone in the country. No wonder that the whole country responded to his appeal as one man and with one voice. It is therefore befitting that the citizens of Bombay, irrespective of creed or school of thought, should honour the beloved son of India. That is why eminent citizens who have not lagged behind in giving help to the stricken Bihar have joined their hands to honour Rajen Babu. By holding such a unique function Bombay has only added another feather to her cap.

A Railway Grievance

The fare for a single journey from Dadar to Victoria Terminus is two annas. And fare from Dadar to Churchgate is also two annas. But whereas the monthly season ticket from Dadar to V.T. costs Rs. 3-2-9, the season ticket from Dadar to Churchgate casts Rs. 3-12-0. The B.B. and C.I. authorities owe an explanation to the public as to why they charge more for the season ticket, though they charge the same rate as the G.I.P. for a single journey. In the meanwhile, it is the duty of B.B. and C.I. season ticket holders to agitate for a due reduction of the rate.

Monsoon Preparations

Every one in the city seems to be busy getting ready for the big event, the breaking of the monsoon. The Meteorologists have been for the past few days closely examining their instruments, keeping them ready and tip-top to stand the 80 inches of rain, which is the annual feature of Bombay.

The railway authorities too are in their own way preparing for the monsoon. Though to a layman, the thatched sheds that are popping up at odd stations, to wit, at Parel and Mahim, may be things of amusement, the real problem which confronts every railway company is not easily appreciated by the passengers. The steam engine and the electric train will defy any down-pour, however terrific, if the soil on which the permanent way is laid does not betray them. the reliability of the locomotive, in the monsoon conditions depends on the reliability of the soil which should not give way resulting in the railway line sinking appreciably and dislocating traffic. Last year, it would be recalled, owing to the monsoon, the Bombay-Poona line suffered severe damage and for a day or two single track had to be used. As for suburban traffic, one could well remember, the veritable water tanks last year at the Lower Parel Station on the B.B. and C.I. line, when men stood in waist-deep water holding the signals, while the train plodded along churning the waters.

LINKING CITIES AERIALLY

Plans To Connect Kalka, New Delhi And Lahore

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, May 29.

Days are fast coming when we will be abl to fly to every important city in India.

I understand a scheme has been placed before the Government of India dia by Mr. M. C. Sharma of the Himalaya Air Transport and Survey Limited to connect Kalka with New Delhi and Lahore. A landing ground has already been arranged near Kalka, and orders have been placed for the purchase of luxurious motor cars to bring Lahore and New Delhi air passengers from Kalka to Simla.

Mr. Sharma interviewed Mr. F. Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation and explained to him his scheme. He also suggested that he could convey airmails from Simla to New Delhi and 'vice versa,' thus saving about sixteen hours on four occasions in a week, and he wanted only Rs. 10,000 for the whole season.

It is understood that the Government is deputing an officer to satisfy itself whether the new landing ground at Kalka would be a safe one, in view of the fact that the new service will be used by many Government servants.

It is also considering the offer of carrying airmails, and Simla people in general wish that the proposal will be accepted by the Government.

I learn that the Air Transport Company will charge fare at the rate of Rs. 40 per passenger from Lahore or New Delhi to Kalka, mileage in both cases being the same, and each passenger will be allowed to carry in the plane about 170 lbs. luggage.

ARMY CONTRACTOR'S TRAGIC END

KARACHI. May 29.

Mr. Khudadad, an Army Contractor, father of Khan Sahib Gabole (President, Dt. Local Board) was found dead behind the District Prison. It is reported that two unknown assailants attacked him last night with a hatchet and killed him. Police officials hurried to the spot and investigations are proceeding.

The assailants are still at large. —A.P.

TEXTILE WORKERS ON WAR PATH

Sequel To Empress Mill's Refusal To Negotiate With Union

NAGPUR, May 28.

Addressing a meeting of the Nagpur Textile workers last evening, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Nagpur Textile Union alleged that the management of the Local Mills had failed to implement the agreement reached between the Union and the Managing Director of the Empress Mills inasmuch as they had refused to discuss the grievances of the men through a deputation of the Union. He therefore, advised the workers to prepare for a strike to be launched at the earliest possible moment for restoration of salary-cuts and provident fund bonus.

It is understood that the Council of Representatives of the Union which met recently has approved of the resolution calling upon the workmen to strike to secure redress of their grievances.—United Press.

ALINGAR FAQUIR ARRESTS MALIKS

But Tribesmen's Resentment Leads To Release

(From Our Special Correpondent)
SIMLA, May 29.

In violation of the code of tribal warfare, the Faqir of Alingar is reported to have arrested recently a deputation of Maliks who went from Harian in the protected area of Samranizai to persuade the tribsemen to behave sensibly. The arrest of Maliks has caused considerable ill-feeling among the tribesmen with the results that the Maliks were later released.

The Faqir is harbouring at Barang Mahmudkhan, who it will be recalled committed an extremely revolting crime last year at Mardan when he cut the throat of a four year boy of the Danish Doctor and two nurses of the Danish Mission. After committing the crime he fled to the border and is now being harboured by the Faqir of Alingar apparently with the motive that the crime was the outcome of the resentment felt by Mahmudkhan who was employed as "mali" in the Danish Mission hospital for not being able to marry a Christian girl.

PATHE

VICTOR HUGO'S IMMORTAL CLASSIC

'Les Miserables'

THE FIRST GREAT FRENCH FILM TO BE SHOWN IN INDIA
A PATHE PRODUCTION
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE FIRST PART THIS WEEK
SECOND & CONCLUDING PART NEXT SATURDAY

Telephone No. 22611, Post Box No. 122. Telegrams "Chronicle," Registered No. B-1081.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1935

CRISIS IN AMERICA

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring unconstitutional clause 3 of the National Recovery Act, and thereby invalidating hundreds of Codes regulating wages, output, and hours of work in scores of industries, must naturally cause consternation in every quarter that appreciates the far reaching consequences of such a decision. There has been considerable criticism of Clause 7 (a) of that Act, which enforces the principle of Collective Bargaining in industry, and an official recognition of Trade Unionism, to which the Individualist mentality of the average American was so wholly antagonistic. But, while the legality of that much disputed section has not yet been finally adjudicated upon, a veritable bolt from the blue may be said to have been dropped by this decision. We cannot say if the United States itself would be as utterly unprepared for such a decision, as the rest of the world seems to be. But whether or not they have been prepared for a possibly adverse decision and have been preparing counter measures, for the moment the situation must unquestionably be regarded as chaotic. So intimately connected are the various items of the National Recovery programme, that the invalidation of Labour Codes, or of the Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act, cannot but react instantly and most profoundly upon the general degree of recovery already achieved,—such as it is today. Remove but one plank from the structure, and the danger of the entire fabric toppling down becomes imminent and imponderable.

Grave Issues

On the face of it, the decision merely applies to Clause 3 of the Act, and holds it to be unconstitutional because the authority given by it is not clearly limited and sufficiently defined. If that is its only defect, the Congress will, most probably, not fail the President in re-enacting the Clause, so as to avoid this particular blemish. But the larger constitutional question, regarding the relative field of action by the State and by the Federation, and the Court's ruling on it that: "where transactions have merely an indirect effect on inter-State commerce, the control rests with the State," may render the formulation of remedial proposals exceedingly difficult. The American constitution does not provide the safety valve of the defeated Ministry resigning, or the Legislature dissolving, to appeal to the people on a specific issue and to make the verdict of a general election binding upon every authority in the State, as they do in Great Britain. One, therefore, does not know what would be the remedy, if the issue now is whether State legislation, or national legislation, shall prevail in any given field of national economy. The issue has already been raised, we are aware, by Senator Long of Louisiana; but its intensity, and imminent gravity must have been vastly enhanced by this formal decision of the Supreme Court. The entire system of National Recovery must therefore be regarded as imperilled. Even if a State of Emergency is declared—a situation of doubtful legality in normal times of peace,—it is open to serious question if the invalidation of the N.R.A. codes will not automatically create an intolerable position. They might have to amend the constitution, which, if it is practicable, would take months to be put into effect. And if in the meantime popular sentiment has swung round against the policy represented by the N.R.A. programme of the present Administration, the dislocation and chaos resulting can be more easily imagined than described.

Far-Reaching Consequences

If the Farm Mortgage Moratoria are not valid, the entire reordering of agricultural credit would be jeopardised. That, in its turn, will react upon that other facet of the Agricultural economy which relates to crop control. This, again, must have its repercussion on A.A.A. and the general national credit and finance; on public debt and conversion; on local currency and foreign exchange; on silver and gold policies; on international obligations; on commercial treaties, and projected industrial reorganisation. What field of national economy is, or can be, exempt from the catholic influence of the Recovery programme? And so what part of that programme,—and therefore of national economy,—could be said to be free from the reaction of this decision? No part of the civilised commercial world could be said to be utterly unaffected by this development; and nowhere could anxiety be so great as in those parts of the British Empire which are powerless to take their own measures of national self-defence.

France And The Gold Standard

In their desire to maintain the Gold Standard and the present value of the Franc in the international exchange market, the French Government seem to have ample support both of the Legislature and of the people at large. The determination of a majority of the French people to maintain the Franc at its present gold level—which is one-fifth of the pre-war level—is explained not only by the unwillingness of a large mass of the French Rentier class to reduce the value of their wealth still further; (they had already sacrificed four-fifths of it by the 1926 devaluation), but also because of a fundamental divergence of interest and outlook between the producing, as against the propertied class. The producing class is intent upon gaining the best price for the new production, since it has no concern, under our system of production for exchange only, with that which has already been produced and disposed of. With a depreciated, and depreciating, local currency, they would naturally be able to obtain larger gains for themselves. They are thus naturally in favour of devaluation. On the other hand, the propertied class, depending for maintaining an inelastic standard of living on fixed income from their property, are as naturally against any such frequent depreciation of the purchasing power of their fixed income from property. In France this is particularly true, since property there is largely in the shape of funded Governmental debts, or other such securities or landed property yielding fixed rates of income. The French people contain a majority of this class of property-holders,—Rentiers, as they are called,—while the British and the American may not unjustly be described as having a proportionately larger leaven of the producing classes, which naturally incline to rising local prices, even if need be in depreciated local currency.

Given this position, the support the Flandin Government is receiving in France is by no means surprising. It is chiefly the foreign speculators, who no doubt make it difficult for France to maintain an absolutely free market for gold. And so, it is against them that Government have adopted stringent measures,—principally, a sharply raised Bank rate,—to prevent gold being drained away to satisfy the speculator's craving for excitement and easy money. So far as the normal commercial obligations are concerned, the Bank of France is reported to have gold cover against its Notes equal to 100 per cent if not more; while, taking all obligations together, the Gold Reserve in the Bank is said to equal 80 per cent. With such a solvent position, so far as the Central National Bank is concerned; and with a national economy much less dependent on Foreign trade,—much less influenceable by international fluctuations. France can maintain her present Gold Standard under conditions far more difficult than Britain can. It is, thus, only against the foreign speculator, intent only on personal gain and engaged simply in Franc speculation, without any legitimate trade finance to justify his dealings in exchange, that the present measures are designed ordinary, "bona fide" foreign trade financing may temporarily suffer because of this high Bank rate; but if it succeeds, as it very well may in squeezing out the speculator, the hardship on the genuine trader would be in comparison insignificant. For home consumption, France has even allowed gold to be withdrawn from the Bank, according to the latest reports; and has even undertaken new gold coinage to inspire further confidence in the people. The ardent patriotism and well-known thrift of the French people may be safely depended upon to keep this gold withdrawn from the Bank in a perfectly safe place, available readily in the hour of a genuine national crisis,—as at the end of the Franco-Prussian War,—but otherwise well conserved. Whether the measures, hitherto reported as adopted by the French Government would suffice by themselves to squeeze out the speculator, it is perhaps difficult to-day to say; but we may be certain the French would not leave a stone unturned to conserve their present level of national economy, and standard of life, as symbolised by or embodied in the Gold Standard.

The further and larger question as to whether, by such individual measures of each country to protect its own national economy and maintain its own currency at a level it considers best in its own particular interest, the problem of world recovery would be solved, need not concern us here. The French, however, by the energy and determination with which they have tackled the present problem, have demonstrated their resolve not to sacrifice local considerations of safety and solvency, if the world collectively will not awake to the gravity of the problem affecting us all. The world problem cannot be tackled by any community, however rich and powerful, by itself. It requires concerted action, and joint administration, if it is to afford a really effective and lasting solution. The French do not see that their neighbours have all realised the gravity of the situation. Pending that realisation they see no reason why they should not take their own measures for national safety; and we have no doubt they will not lack in success if they remain inflexible in their resolve.

THE INDIA BILL

It Carries Seeds Of Its Own Destruction

(By Dr. Arthur R. S. Roy, Ph.D., D. Litt.)

It has become a platitude to say that the Government of India Bill is a camouflage, or that a huge joke has been perpetrated on the people of India. The sponsors of the Bill say that it marks an advance towards the freedom that India demands. It is an advance, in the same sense as is a road with a toll gate across it. The road is there: so also is the toll gate. Will the toll gate be open? When? And what will be the toll? The replies to those questions will be found in the answer to another question: Why was such a Bill drafted at all?

Originally, it would appear, the British did intend to give the freedom that has been outlined and is now implied; but panic-stricken by the huge mass movement in India, they imbedded their ideas in the so-called "safeguards." The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Sircar practically said it, when he blamed Congress for the appearance of the "safeguards" in the Bill. But was Congress to blame so much as the fright of the Europeans in India and their vested interests, that made representations to British Government?

Later Development.

Later, when the deed had been done and the mistake realised, with British obstinacy and a fear of losing prestige if they changed their draft in the calmer moments of afterthought, they resolved to support what was done in the stress of fear and panic.

The Government of India Bill is born of panic and imperial bravado. It is not the offspring of calm consideration and studied wisdom.

As the days pass and the more the Bill is discussed, the deeper and clearer grows their realisation; but they will not change because of British prestige in India and for the fact that they will lose credit with their own people, while the world sits back and guffaws. Therefore, they will drive it through into law at all costs. It is playing to the gallery. It is supposed to be a challenge to India. It is Goliath standing forth before the armies, in all the brave glory and security of his armour, saying, "Here I choose to stand, is there any one to knock me down?"

Seeds Of Destruction.

But one need not fear this Bill much. It carries within it the seed of destruction.

By giving individuals such extraordinary and unprecedented powers, a demand has been made for men of extraordinary genius to accept the responsibility of the powers offered. The whole success of the Bill depends on the calibre of the individuals to whom power has been given. It requires supermen to use those powers. Many blunderers may come forward to abuse those powers. There lies our danger and our salvation. Each blunder will bring us suffering, but each blunder will be another nail in the

(Continued on page 8).

A NEW SYSTEM OF REPRESENTATION

Indirect Election On The "Voluntary Principle"

By J. B. DURKAL, M.A.

Representation is one thing, Democracy is another. The need of one may be acknowledged without granting the need of the other. Democracy implies the sovereignty of the people. Sovereignty of the people is supposed to imply the rule of the majority which in its turn implies that the value of each vote is uniformly the same. This basis of democracy may be objected to on the score of facts and justice and its value may be questioned on the ground of its costliness, inefficiency or failure. But there are perennial grounds for the Representation of the views of the people before the Sovereign. Under the modern conditions of the State, the constitution, laws, justice and administration may need peoples' views in a representative character and the views may be very useful to the State. Thus without premising the democratic ideal proper representation can be an acceptable aim.

How then can there be a proper representation? What should be its fundamental basis? Is the State justified in forcing upon the people to vote under an arbitrary system of grouping? Is there no system of voting better than those at present in vogue that can be more in consonance with human needs and aspirations? If so what can be its fundamental principle?

Voluntary Principle

The voluntary principle I think may very advantageously be substituted for the present one in all possible directions in the representative machinery. And just for the sake of facility the decimal scale may be adopted. We may explain the application of the principle by illustrations. The voluntary principle can be set to work in five ways viz. (1) in claiming the vote (2) in grouping or association for voting (3) in selecting the representative (4) in timings of polling and (5) in the method of voting. Let us take it that there are thirty million people in a province or unit of country, and that out of them ten million are adults—male and female. Now under the proposed system any hundred adults can voluntarily associate themselves to register their votes in favour of a person. They would simultaneously vote for him, in his presence—certainly at his instance—at any magistrate's office in the town or village, on any day in a specified week, say the first week of January. The complete list in due form with a common affidavit by the signatory—voters that they have not voted for anybody else in the election, that they are above 21 years of age, that they belong to the area of the franchise, and that they are not otherwise disqualified, may be handed in by the candidate to the magistrate who has simply to make them put their signatures or thumb impressions in his presence in the presented sheet. Let us suppose that fifty thousand groups of hundred each (i.e. five million adults) choose to vote and elect fifty thousand candidates. This gives us our first elected persons and let us call them for the sake of convenience, "Representatives." A similar process with some alterations to which we shall presently refer, will give us delegates and deputies. In the first election the registering magistrate's locality of jurisdiction may be made the residential limit for the electorate.

Advantages

Let us analyse what this process so far means and implies. It means suffrage for those adults who want it or are alive to it. It means a set-back to caucuses, corruptions and coercions which large electorates involve and necessitate. It means that the candidate has certainly one hundred persons behind him. It means there is an exact record of the persons for whom he stands. It implies that there is no wastage of votes against which the preferential system is sought as a partial remedy. It implies that homogeneous and cognate groups shall be more at home in this natural grouping system. It implies that voting strength will rise in proportion to the needs of the situation and the growing political consciousness of the people. It means that we are introducing not an arbitrary or cross-division of sex, tax, or property but a cementing force in the election machinery. It means also that these same hundred men can say when necessary that the representative is not representing them on a particular issue when he may be wrongly posing to do so.

Second Election

We now reach the second step in the system. The fifty thousand representatives, as we have called them, shall in their turn combine in groups of ten each from amongst themselves. The primary voters have done their work. Now the representatives do theirs "mutatis mutandis." The unit of locality may now be extended to the whole province, and first class magistrates may be polling officers. An easy time ought to be left between the first election and the second so that the electors may crystallize themselves into groups. This second election can therefore be, say, in the first week of March i.e. two months after the first. These fifty thousand electors need not necessarily elect from out of themselves. This course I think advisable on two grounds. Firstly, why limit the voluntary principle as regards its choice? There may be men who may not like to pass through various sieves of election and yet may be acceptable as leaders of the nation. Then again, the greater the uncertainty about the candidate's clutching

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

HUNGARY'S DEMAND

Hungary, too, proposes to denounce military restrictions imposed on her by the victorious Allies. She will follow the German lead but not exactly in the German way. "We do not," says General Goembo, "follow Germany, as we are members of the League. But we trust in the justice of the League and hope that the powers will shortly give us military quality." Otherwise there is the broad hint about "resorting to an arbitrary solution of the question." Hungary does not pitch her demands so high, as compared to the strength of her Little Entente rivals, as Germany does. But whether or no she is modest, it is obvious that to deprive her of what others possess is neither justice nor fairness. And we cannot see how the Powers can reject her demands, especially when they have agreed to the same right in respect of Germany. The position, therefore, is that every country has a right to arms and it will, moreover, get it with or without the consent of others. The method of ensuring peace by dividing the world into the armed and disarmed, which bright geniuses of the Peace Treaties conceived has thus failed completely as no sensible person ever doubted. And the last war is a clear proof that the methods of armaments leads not to peace but to war. The only course which wise statesmanship can pursue, if the objective is peace, is that of rapid and drastic disarmament for all. But are the leaders of Europe wise or statesmanlike?

TABLES TURNED.

It is true, as our London correspondent suggests, that the rise of Herr Hitler has, paradoxically, proved a blessing instead of a misfortune to Russia. It has helped none except the Soviet, not even Germany herself so much as the country which Herr Hitler hates more fiercely than he hates France. Stresemann had succeeded in bringing Germany into the League and if Britain and France had allowed him to win their friendship for Germany as he desired and pleaded, there is no doubt that his country would have been a willing partner in the European, indeed a world capitalist, bloc against an isolated Russia. But Herr Hitler dropped down with devastating effect like a bomb-shell and capitalist Europe has had to come to a friendly settlement with its enemy. The country most menaced is to-day the country most secure. And for this consummation the Great Powers have to thank themselves. They complacently buried Stresemann. They must deal with Herr Hitler who has risen on the former's ashes, as it were.

MARCONI AND MARS

Marconi, the marvel-maker, who added a chapter to human history with his invention of the wireless, was lately indisposed and little was heard of him. But he is in the news again—with yet another revolutionary invention, the nature of which has, however, not yet been revealed. But rumours variously connect it with a death ray and a wireless beam capable of shutting off running motors at long distances. The death-ray theory, however, gains support from the report of a demonstration given before Signor Mussolini and the Italian Under Secretary for War behind closed doors in a fort. Let us hope that the invention has nothing to do with traffic in death and is an innocent device for stopping runaway cars. But, alas, the Iron Man of Italy has well-known tastes; and things that interest him and need demonstration in closely guarded secret do not include safe traffic. It looks like a tragedy—a Nobel Prize winner prostituting his intellect in the service of Mars.

INTRIGUING

The laconic message recently published regarding the re-opening of transfers from the British Service to the Indian Army is rather intriguing. The causes that have led to this decision are not very clear, especially when it is considered that it was only lately that the liquidation of surplus officers in the Indian Army was completed after great difficulty. It is affirmed that this scheme of transfer is primarily meant to make good the shortage that exists in the Indian Army, of officers commissioned between 1921 and 1928, when there was a disinclination among British youth to join the Indian Army. This statement obviously needs further amplification. The terms of transfer are said to be 'rather more advantageous' to the officers concerned, than those that obtained previously. When it is considered that the officers concerned will have put in considerable service—the scheme is in fact meant to attract officers whose promotion in the British Army is very slow or badly blocked,—it needs no emphasising that the Indian Army will be called upon to foot a bigger bill under this new reversing process. One wonders whether there was no other way of filling the gap save by such summary recruitment. Suspicion under the circumstances is very natural, which the Army authorities will do well to dispel—if they can—by a further detailed statement.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

The Mysore Graduates Welfare Committee has recently been holding a series of lectures on "careers for graduates." One such lecture was delivered by Dr. Frank Noronha who chose to speak on "the requisites for a successful career," which, according to him, were "sufficiency of intellect, sufficiency of acquired knowledge and strength of character." There was, however, one important—in fact, the most important—requisite which the learned doctor forgot to mention—the sufficiency of careers. It is all very well to tell the unemployed graduates in a superior, patronizing way that "a clear head, a warm heart and a thick skin, combined with an avoidance of such mental weaknesses as fear, anger and worry should carry one successfully through life." Picturesque and, in the idealistic sense, true words! But the tragedy of Indian youth to-day is not the lack of the omnibus qualities enumerated by Dr. Noronha; it is the lack of opportunities, a very limited scope of employment and a type of education which does not equip them for any career. And Government whose business it should be to find work for citizens of the country have signally failed. It will serve no purpose to treat our workless young men to sermons on 'the requisites of successful careers,' careers which do not exist. It is cruel. It is like adding insult to injury.

The suggestion that the Government were making a new deal with the Princes was made by Mr. Churchill.....

—Reuter.

Shades of Rip Van Winkle!

* * * *

Because the Madras Delimitation Committee contains six members of the Justice Party to one Congressman, Mr. Satyamurthi says that "This certainly does not show any sense of justice or fair play on the part of the Government."

But Mr. Satyamurthi, unless he has forgotten his Shakespeare, ought to remember that justice must be tempered with mercy and generosity.

* * * *

Speaking at the London Bankers' Dinner, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said that he was not a fanatical protectionist.

He is as a matter of fact a filial protectionist which, however, amounts to the same thing.

* * * *

Mr. Warty thinks University examinations have become a mere gamble.

And the dice, invariably complain the students, are heavily loaded.

* * * *

Rotarian Vakeel "contrasted the life of Napoleon with the lives of Garibaldi and General Gordon and said the later lived and fought for the weak and oppressed." Gandhi of course is too inconveniently of the present in addition to his being an Indian.

* * * *

Talking of Womens' devotion and sacrifice in the cause of the country of social uplift and humanity he gave a brief history of Joan d'Arc, Charlotte Corday the Rani of "Jhansi."

Good heavens! Rotarian Vakeel must think again and that immediately.

* * * *

We learn that "more than sixteen thousand workers are to receive wage increases."

We need scarcely add that the lucky workers do not belong to any part of India but to England.

* * * *

The Prime Minister had an audience with the King at Buckingham Palace yesterday morning. Later the Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, had an audience with His Majesty.

—News Item.

What? Is Sir Sam too retiring? But that is ridiculous. Then what is up? Yes, what's up?

* * * *

A party, we understand is to be given to Babu Rajendra Prasad during his visit to Bombay. And among the hosts are several actual knights and one or two virtual ones.

We are relieved to learn that Rajen Babu is to be honoured thus because of his work in connection with the Bihar relief and not because he is President of the Indian National Congress. The honour of knighthood is, therefore, safe.

And yet we wonder if the Knights have not slightly compromised t by committing themselves to an admission that a Congressman 'can' do some good. We would suggest to these hosts to think again.

* * * *

Mr. de Valera proposes to abolish the office of the Governor-General of the Irish Free State in the present financial year.

Britain ought to be utterly indifferent and unconcerned since the "British" Governor-General was "abolished" long ago.

* * * *

Replying to a question regarding, Tangere, Sir John Simon emphasised that "the British Government's policy was in no way directed against Moorish religion and institutions nor had any proposal been made that could imply any such intention.

Hear, hear, Bravo, and all that. But we would like to know a leetle more about the what and the why of the question.

* * * *

Teacher—"Johnny, can you define nonsense?"

Johnny—"Yes, teacher—an elephant hanging over a cliff with his tail tied to a daisy."

Voluntary Code Structure For U. S. A.?

Roosevelt To Salvage Wreckage From N R A

Holds Long Conference With Senator Harrison

Countrywide Upheaval Follows Invalidation Of N. R. A.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Following the Supreme Court's decision invalidating the N.R.A. and industrial codes reports of price-cutting have begun to arrive in Washington from all parts of the country.

Administration leaders are seriously considering a plan to establish a voluntary code structure limited to wages, hours of labour and aboliton of child labour.

Mr. Harper Sibley, President of the Chamber of Commerce, appealed to businessmen to uphold the wages and hours of agreement of the codes.

President Roosevelt conferred until late in the afternoon with Senator Harrison and Mr. Doughton Chairman respectively of the Finance Ways and Means Committees, which handled the N.R.A. legislation in an effort to salvage from the wreckage the fundamental principles of the N.R.A.

COMPLETE RE-STUDY PLANNED

A complete re-study of all the big administration measures to determine their constitutionality in the light of the Supreme Court decision is ordered by the Congressional Chiefs, who are not generally agreed upon the prospect of an immediate action.

Political leaders are opining that the President's powers to make the codes had been held unconstitutional and it would be an impossible task for the Congress to enact a legislation providing the codes for each industry.

The National Labour Board virtually suspended the operations, pending determination of the future policy. The Senate House leaders conferred with Mr. Wallace and decided upon complete rewriting of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and amendments in order to conform with the Supreme Court decision.

President Roosevelt

As Conferences proceeded all day it became clear that the New Deal officialdom had refused to allow itself to be panicked, but are obviously determined to find a new way for the objectives embodied in the defunct N.R.A.

The impression of the White House was that Roosevelt is determined to re-establish in some legal way the principle of collective bargaining, minimum wages and maximum hours as well as the abolition of child labour.

AFFECTS THREE MILLION WORKERS

The important issues which are unaffected by the Supreme Court's decision include a section in the National Recovery Act guaranteeing the workers' right to collective bargaining and the President's power to raise the Tariffs to any height necessary through added manufacturing costs caused by the codes.

It is estimated that the demise of the N.R.A. affects immediately at least three million workers. Delight, resentment and confusion is reflected in the comments of the astounded nation.

Labour troubles are likely to be the first actual reaction if the employers take advantage of the position to enforce pre-N.R.A. conditions, but businessmen are already urging the employers to maintain the N.R.A. standards to forestall strikes.

Meanwhile, the members of the administration are considering a way out of the impasse including a move to persuade the Congress to declare a state of emergency with the grant of temporary powers to the Presidentward to govern industry and labour relations during the interim adjustment and on invitation to industry to join voluntary agreements with government.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION

CALCUTTA, May 29.

June 12 has been fixed for recording votes in the bye-election to the Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta non-Mahomedan Urban Constituency necessitated by the resignation of Sir Sarat Chandra Bose, State prisoner.—United Press.

AMRIT KAUR BEGINS ORDEAL

Undertakes Fast Unto Death For Sikh Unity

BOMBAY, May 29.

"For honour of Guru Govind Singh, for the sake of Sikhism and for the sake of my country which is as dear to me as life itself, I solemnly take this vow before God that I shall fast unto death until the Sikh leaders are united."

Touching scenes were witnessed yesterday at the residence of Sirdar Jamiat Singh when Shrimati Amrit Kaur in the presence of her freinds took the above vow.

Several ladies who were present were visibly moved. Sirdar Jamiat Singh was also present and was overcome by emotion.

Shrimati Amrit Kaur has received innumerable letters from friends to postpone the fast.

It may be mentioned in this connection that Srimati Amrit Kaur, out of seven years of her married life, has spent nearly 3 years in Indian jails in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, being imprisoned 4 times.—United Press.

ACCEPTORS FOR DERBY

LONDON, May 29.

The following are the acceptors for the Derby with the probable jockeys:

Fieldtrial (Dick).
Plymouthsound (no jockey).
Japetus (no jockey).
Robingoodfellow (Weston).
Peacefulwalter (no jockey).
Stbotolph (no jockey).
Fairhaven (Perryman).
Firstson (Jones).
Screamer (A. Wragg).
Assignation (Steve Donoghue).
Seabequest (E. Smith).
Theft (Harry Wragg).
Bahram (Fox).
Hairan (Gordon Richards).
Fairbairn (C. Smirke).
Prysecond (Beary).
Barberry (Nicoll).

"Bobsleigh" was accepted but subsequently scratched.—Reuter's Special.

DR. ZIA-UD-DIN IN SIMLA

SIMLA, May 29.

Dr. Zia-ud-Din, the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University has arrived at Simla for a brief visit, for certain discussions to be held here in connection with the work of the University.—A.P.

CHIEF JUSTICESHIP

Question Of Qualifications Discussed In India Bill Debate

GOVT. AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

LONDON, May 28.

Further Government amendments were adopted including an amendment to clause 190, implementing the promise given in the Committee stage that persons would not be qualified for Chief Justiceship unless they had been for 15 years a barrister, a member of a faculty, advocates or pleader.

Sir S. Hoare proposed amendments providing that recruitment to the services mentioned in clause 233 would continue as present "until Parliament otherwise determines," and adding sub-section requiring Governor-General to keep the Secretary of State informed with regard to operation of this clause, and providing he may make recommendations for modifications of these.

The amendments were agreed to. The question of permanent settlement raised in an amendment by Mr. F. S. Cocks to clause 280 providing that legislation extinguishing or modifying the settlement shall not need sanction of the Governor-General or the Governor for introduction, but before enactment be reserved for His Majesty's pleasure.

Mr. Butler pointed out they were prepared to examine Governor's instruments in order to ensure that the previous sanction which the clause required, would not be withheld in this case. In view of Mr. Butler's assurance, Mr. Cocks withdrew his amendment.

MR. FOOT'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Isaac Foot proposed an amendment stipulating that under clause 285, the expiration of 10 years' period was unnecessary for the passage of the resolution in favour of direct election to Federal legislature.

Sir S. Hoare deprecated the adoption of the amendment on the ground that indirect election should be given a chance. Mr. Foot's amendment was defeated.

The House rejected Major Attlee's amendment providing that abolition of the Upper House to any province could be achieved if a resolution to that effect was passed by the Legislative Assembly, in two successive sessions.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone moved an amendment designed to ensure if at the first general election women proved less than two-elevenths of the electorate steps should be taken to alter women's qualification, so as to achieve this ratio before the next election.

On Sir S. Hoare undertaking that Government would introduce an amendment suitable on the lines in the Lords Miss Eleanor Rathbone withdrew her amendment.—Reuter.

Tribute To Bhayyaji Kulkarni's Work

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers League a public meeting was held at D'lisle Road maidan on Wednesday. Mr. Bhise presided.

Mr. Bhise paid a tribute to the work done by Mr. Bhayyaji Kulkarni for the last four years and said that his conviction at that stage was blow to the workers movement.

Mr. Patkar speaking next explained the present situation in the Trade Union movement and exhorted the workers to strengthen the United Trade Union and the G. K. U.

Messrs. Suryavamsi and Bogle also spoke.

SIKH LEADERS BUSY

Unity Meeting Convened For Sunday

LAHORE, May 20.

Prominent Sikh leaders including several M.L.C.'s, M.L.A.'s principals and professors of colleges and leading Sikh advocates such as Prof. Narinjan Singh, Sirdar Atma Singh, Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A., Sardar Bishen Singh M.L.C., Prof. Jadh Singh; Sant Indar Singh, and several others are meeting on Sunday next at 28, Chamberlain Road, Lahore, to discuss the situation caused by the threatened fast of 40 Sikh ladies and to devise ways and means for unity amongst the Sikh leaders.—United Press.

FURTHER RISE IN FRENCH BANK RATE

London Watching With Keen Interest Govt.'s Fight For Stability

STEADYING INFLUENCE ON FRANC

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 28.

London is looking with intense interest the French Government's fight to maintain the stability of her currency.

A further rise in the French bank rate to 6 per cent had a steadying influence on the franc. This exemplifies the opinion generally prevailing in the city that while France's position on the gold bloc ultimately is untenable government stand a good chance of obtaining parliamentary sanction for the proposed emergency powers owing to the general reluctance to overtake the reins at a moment when further deflation is bound to prove as unpopular as an alternative to devaluation.

London is inclined to smile at franco French Government's persistent efforts to make speculation the sole scapegoat. In view of the ample evidence of exodus of bona fide capital it is pointed out that franco French Government forgets that considerable aid was accorded to the franc by the combined resources of three equalisation funds.

ABOLITION OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL

De Valera's Statement Prompted By Opposition Motion

DUBLIN, May 28

Mr. De Valera's statement regarding the abolition of the Governor—Generalship was made on a motion of the opposition to reduce the vote of £1330 for the upkeep of the Governor-Generals establishment.

The opposition leader Mr. Macdermott said the Governor's salary of £2,000 was ample for duties which, nowadays, could be performed by a junior clerk.

Mr. De Valera said the Governor-General's emoluments have been diminished by five—sixths since 1931. He thought they might be able to arrange, in the coming year, that they will not have this estimate at all. Reuter's Special.

An earlier telegram from Dublin stated:—

The Irish Free State Government intend to abolish the office of the Governor-General during the present financial year, Mr. de Valera told the Dail. He added that Government would challenge the opposition to assist in the abolition of the office.

TO PROMOTE HINDI AND URDU

U. P. Academy To Hold Conference In Winter

The General Secretary of the Hindustani Academy, U.P., Allahabad, writes:—

The Hindustani Academy has decided to hold a Literary Conference during the coming winter with the object of providing a common platform for the scholars and literary men of Hindi and Urdu in order that they may discuss the modern problems of Hindi and Urdu Literature, exchanging ideas and devise ways and means for the development of the two literatures.

It has also been proposed to include in the programme, reading of papers and addresses on subjects relating to various branches of knowledge such as Literary Criticism, History of Literature, Art, Philology, etc.

The Conference will be open to the public, and those interested will be welcome to take part in the proceedings. All those who are interested are invited to communicate their suggestions to the general secretary, or publish them in the press.

EXTENSION FOR 'ELDERS' LIKELY

But Not Till New Constitution Is Introduced At Centre

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 29

I understand that the Council of State will not get extention of life beyond what may be caused by the exigencies of legislative business and that at any rate there will be fresh election to Council before Federation comes into being. If the Assembly had only September session to negotiate, then the Council of State election could take place in October or November and the new Chamber could meet in Delhi for the budget session.

The Council of State elections hardly cause excitement, because with the exception of U. P. and C. P. polling is by post. Otherwise too the Council of State elections do not cause the same interest as do Assembly or local Council elections. Difficulty however arises because, of the intention of Government to hold a special session in Delhi for re-enacting emergency laws. In that case the Council of State members may turn round and say that they have no time to carry on their electoral campaign. And the fact that the budget session would follow shortly afterwards also creates difficulty in the way of dissolution.

EXTENSION OF SIX MONTHS.

All things considered therefore, it seems likely that the Council of State will get extension of about six months so that, elections could be held in time for the new Council meeting in Simla in September of 1936. The Viceroy may be expected to come to an early decision on the point unless he wishes to sound the opinion of leaders in the Upper House when they come up in September. However those elder Statesmen who were hoping to get extensions of life till the new constitution is introduced at the centre will know that this will not happen and that fresh election will take place.

A. I. T. U. C. OFFICES RAIDED

Calcutta Police Seize Mass Of "Red" Literature

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The police raided to-day several places in the City including the offices of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Red Trade Union Congress as a sequel whereto, mass of Communist literature was seized.

To-day's "Calcutta Gazette" announces the forfeiture of several books, having communistic flavour, entitled "What is Communism?" "Rebel against Imperialism" by Mr. Soumyendra Nath Tagore, "View Point of International Communist Opposition" published from Bombay by the Secretary of the Independence of India League and "Young Socialist League and M. N. Roy".—United Press.

Board Of Non-Official Visitors For Andamans

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 29.

Anent the Government's refusal to permit him to visit the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) to study the conditions of the prisoners, Babu Mohanlal Saxena in the course of a statement to the press says, permission was refused to him to visit the convict settlement as the authorities hold that such visits were "highly objectionable from the point of view of jail discipline."

The statement proceeds to say, that the Government's reply appreciated his point of view and informed him that Government had taken up the question of appointing a Board of non-official visitors.

Fined For Receiving Stolen Property

Rupchand Jagroop arrested on Feb. 9 at Dhobitalao on a charge of having received stolen property was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 350 or in default an imprisonment of 4 months' R.I. by Mr. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

Refer It To Full Bench Of High Court

RENEWAL OF FEES ON MOTOR VEHICLES

Nariman Contends Action Is Illegal And Unconstitutional

"I think it is better to obtain the opinion of the High Court in view of the important principle involved in the case" said Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, when Mr. K. F. Nariman urged, during the course of his defence address, that the imposition of the fees for the renewal of the registration certificate of his motor car, was "exorbitant," "unreasonable" and "illegal" as it was in fact a tax and not a fee.

In the course of his address, which lasted for over 90 minutes, Mr. Nariman traced the genesis of the scheme for the imposition of taxes and pointed out that Government had introduced a Motor Taxation Bill in the Legislative Council, but it was thrown out at the second reading. The revenue that was intended to be obtained from that Bill was collected by means of a Government notification, imposing a fee for the renewal of the registration certificates of motor cars. The revenue thus derived had been used to replenish the revenue of the Provincial Government. The procedure was a departure from the Government of India Act, and as such was illegal and unconstitutional.

Mr. G. S. Velinker, for the prosecution, stated that he had no objection to a reference being made to the High Court, as, whatever the result of the case may be, it would eventually be taken to the High Court.

FIT CASE FOR FULL BENCH.

Mr. Nariman stated that when the application for a transfer of the case was made to the High Court by the Public Prosecutor, the Judges of the High Court had expressed the opinion that this was a fit case to go up before a Full Bench. The Advocate-General had conceded that very important constitutional issues had been involved in this case.

The Magistrate agreed that it appeared to him from the defence arguments that the Government had utilised sums of money intended for the working of the departments under the Act, and whether they were entitled to do so or not is a matter that might be decided by a higher tribunal.

Mr. Nariman said that a decision of the High Court and more particularly that of the Full Bench would be binding on all and even the Government will not question it.

NARIMAN'S DEFENCE

When the hearing of the case in which Mr. K. F. Nariman the Mayor of Bombay, is charged with failing to renew the registration certificate of his motor car was resumed, he addressed the Court in his defence.

This is the first case of its kind, he stated, and its importance lies in that the right of the Government to raise money for provincial revenue by a Government Notification under the rule-making powers intended to obtain money for the working of a department under the Act is challenged.

UNAUTHORISED PROCEDURE.

In this particular case the Government had introduced a money bill in the form of a Moto Taxation Bill, to impose a tax for the renewal of the registration certificates of motor cars. This Bill was not passed by the Legislative Council, which is empowered under the Government of India Act to sanction all taxes. It was open to Government to get the Bill certified by the Governor of the Presidency when it was thrown out but that had not been done. There was also another provision in the Government of India Act, whereby the surplus revenue obtained under the rule-making powers intended for the working of a department under the Act could be credited to the Provincial Revenue by obtaining the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. This also had not been done. Instead, by a Government Notification, the revenue which the legislature had refused to accord sanction to, was obtained under the rule-making powers of the Motor Vehicle Department. The revenue thus derived should have been used entirely for the management of the department itself.

On the contrary, Mr. Nariman, argued, a sum of nearly Rs. 14 lacs was collected and after setting aside about Rs. 1,18,000—for the expenditure of the department the balance was credited to the Provincial revenue account. This procedure was illegal. The imposition, he stated, was exorbitant, unreasonable and lacked the sanction of the legislature.

NO FEE BUT TAX.

The prosecution had contended that the amount realised was a fee for services rendered by the department. Mr. Nariman said that he would prove that it was not a fee but a tax. If it was a fee then the amount realised would be utilised for the upkeep of the Motor Vehicle Department. The budgeted expenditure of the Department was only Rs. 1,18,000 whereas the fees collected by them amounted to over Rs. 14 lacs.

REFER IT TO FULL BENCH.

Continuing, Mr. Nariman, commented on the Government of India Act and the procedure for taxation and stated that the Act had clearly set down that an imposition could not be made in the form and manner that the Government had adopted in this case. He urged that in view of the important principles involved a reference should be made to the full bench of the Bombay High Court.

After further arguments, the hearing was adjourned to to-day (Thursday).

LIGHTNING FATALITIES IN COCHIN VILLAGE

COCHIN, May 29.

A message from Perumbavoor states that a family of three who were working in the field have been severely burnt as a result of a lightning stroke. They became unconscious and were removed to the hospital.

Many trees have been also destroyed and in many places earth has been cracked.—United Press.

MADURA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

MADURA, May 28.

At a meeting of the Congress workers, it was resolved to hold the District Political Conference at Vadugapatti Village near Kalliguci on June 16.

Mr. C. R. Reddy M.L.C. will preside over the Conference and Mr. S. Satyamurthi M.L.A. will open the Conference and Mrs. Rukmini Sankara Lyer of Kalladaikurichi will hoist the Congress flag.—United Press.

Don't Forget Your ICEFRUTE! TO-DAY

Congress & Labour

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The reported desire of the Congress President to have certain political talks with Trade Union Leaders with a view to securing the co-operation of the working class organisations has prompted Mr. Ruikar, the President of the A.I.T.U.C., to come out with a statement embodying certain suggestions to the I. N. Congress. If the reported desire of the Congress President is true then we must say that it is a very happy sign. It may also be a recognition of the fact that the methods of struggle advocated by the working class are the only efficacious methods for the successful emergence of India's struggle for independence. In this brief letter it is desired to propose ways and means which are calculated to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle in the country.

At the very outset it must be clearly pointed out that the I. N. Congress is not genuinely an anti-imperialist body as Mr. Ruikar tries to characterise it. If it were so, it would not have been necessary for certain Congressmen to organise an independent party within the Congress, such as the Congress Socialist Party. This wing within the Congress, however it may proclaim its Socialism, is to-day only an anti-imperialist group with a socialist ideal. There is enough proof for establishing that the Indian National Congress has not been consistently following and carrying out the tasks of the anti-imperialist struggle.

It has no doubt taken the leadership of such a struggle in its hands, but only to betray it and skilfully use it for concealing its policy of compromise with imperialism. The Delhi Pact, the representation of the Congress at the third Round Table Conference, the repeated attempts of the Mahatma for interviews with the Viceroy are the living proofs of the Congress policy of compromise with imperialism and betrayal of the anti-imperialist struggle for complete independence. Mr. Ruikar, no doubt, vaguely points out this in his article; and however much the A.I.T.U.C. may desire co-operation with the I. N. Congress, the working class of India cannot afford to forget the above facts. While the I. N. Congress has committed these sins, it, at the same time, does hold within its ranks certain deluded sections which are genuinely anti-imperialist; and with a view to win over these sections the anti-imperialist bodies outside the I.N. Congress must offer their co-operation and thus strengthen the national emancipatory anti-imperialist struggle.

It is with this guiding idea alone that the representatives of the A.I.T.U.C. should go to meet the Congress President, if invited. They must put forward the most uncompromising criticism of the Congress policy; they must point out the correct methods of anti-imperialist struggle and secure from the Congress President certain guarantees before the A.I.T.U.C. co-operation is offered.

What are those guarantees? The I.N. Congress must declare itself in favour of the anti-imperialist programme unequivocally. It must declare its policy towards the impending reforms, because to-day the portents are that the Congress is going to work these reforms by accepting offices. Some of the Congress leaders are openly talking about it and secretly preparing for it. The Working Committee of the I.N. Congress has not uttered a single word of protest against these public utterances of leaders like Mr. Satyamurti.

These are surely not signs of carrying on an anti-imperialist struggle! The A.I.T.U.C. must pin down the I.N. Congress President to these issues and have the open and public assurances of the Congress on them. No genuinely anti-imperialist radical Trade Unionist will like the A.I.T.U.C. to be made a tail-end of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Ruikar has set out certain demands of labour for the acceptance of the I.N. Congress. It would have been more desirable, nay necessary, that a considered manifesto of the A.I.T.U.C. were issued after consultation between the various groups within the A.I.T.U.C.

We take it that Mr. Ruikar's suggestions are merely tentative and that a well considered official statement will be issued later, after everybody is given an opportunity of making suggestions and improvements on what Mr. Ruikar has himself set out in his statement.

I would, however, make a suggestion to the workers' representative who might go for informal discussions with the Congress President. They must put forward a suggestion to him that the Congress Constitution be so amended as to provide for the affiliation of Trade Unions, Peasants Leagues, Students Organisations, Working Class Political Organisations and other anti-imperialist bodies. The affiliation of such organisations will give the Indian National Congress a real national character. The representatives of these affiliated bodies should be admitted on the various Congress Committees. By doing this the working class and other outside anti-imperialist organisations will have a direct chance of shaping the policy of the Indian National Congress and in this manner a closer co-operation will be possible.

The political conditions in India to-day are extremely favourable for a wide united front of the nature foreshadowed above. British Imperialism is trying to strengthen its position by forging new shackles in the form of the coming constitution. It is trying to mobilise all the reactionary forces in India against the growing anti-imperialist mass movement of the workers and peasants. It is also trying to secure the co-operation of the Indian National Congress by isolating it from the anti-imperialist elements in the country.

It is for the Indian National Congress to decide whether it will fight for its declared goal namely the Complete Independence of India by securing the co-operation of the genuine anti-imperialist elements, or commit political suicide by being a party to the imperialist conspiracy of working the sham reforms.—Yours, etc.

A LEFT-WING TRADE UNIONIST.

The Nine Million Palace

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When one ponders over the grinding poverty, the frightful increase in the army of the unemployed and the difficult problem of our starving peasants, struggling for a mouthful, does it not sound paradoxical that our most benign ruler of the Jaipur State deeply should be occupied with his important mission of shooting up a palace costing so astounding a figure as £9,000,000? With what lofty an aim His Highness frequents the foreign leading stores for the most expensive purchases to furnish his 8th Wonder?

Had it not been more becoming and laudable on His Highness's part to patronise some important Indian industries or other pursuits of his state and thereby won the esteem and affection of his loyal subject, by spending even a fraction of this amount? Modern awakened India anxiously solicits the co-operation, patronage and financial backing of our most illustrious native chiefs, some of whom are given to frightful extravagances, and does not, for the present, so badly need colossal marble palaces with 1,000 doors, 3,500 widows and numerous kitchens and ventilators!

—Yours, etc.

L. C. DAVAR.

Enforce Sarda Act

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Child Marriage Restraint Act popularly known as the Sarda Act, has been made applicable all over British India but it is not yet applied to the Cantonments of Neemuch and Mhow in the Central India Agency. Even the surrounding Indian States of Indore and Gwalior have passed this act. Girls of even two years of age are married in the Cantonments of Central India Agency.

An application, signed by over one hundred inhabitants of this Cantonment, is being sent to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore, who is requested to apply this beneficial act to Central India, as early as possible.—Yours, etc.,

MOOLCHAND AGRAWAL.

Neemuch, May 27.

Damage To 'Trimurti'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Considerable time has elapsed, since the disastrous damage caused to the world-famed "Trimurti" temple at Elephanta became known to the Archaeological Department. It is a matter of regret as to why the Archaeological Department has not assured the public about the measures initiated by the department to repair the damage and to protect it from further dilapidations. Hollabaloo of a serious nature would have been caused in any other civilized part of the globe if injury of even a meagre nature had threatened world-famed Sculptural Masterpieces. Why has the Archaeological Department in India assumed a 'deaf and dumb' attitude towards this disaster? How can India afford to waste large sums after such departments if they fail to perform their fundamental functions?—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Kaira.

Congress As Sole Anti-Imperialist Platform

Kamaladevi's Warning Against Separatism

CALL TO SOCIALISTS

The birth of the Socialist Party in the Congress marks an important epoch in Indian politics, though few perhaps have realised its significant role. People in their ignorance merely regard it as a symbol of revolt against Gandhiji and Gandhism, an indiscriminate importation of inassimilative Western notions.

Is It Premature?

"There are some who are sympathetic, but regard its appearance as premature. All these betray a lack of historical knowledge and historical sense. The majority takes its stand on the ground that our struggle to-day is against a foreign power and the talk of class war confuses the issue and gives rise to internecine fights.

India's Struggle

This shows that a great many people have not understood the nature of Imperialism or the characteristics which a struggle against it ought to develope. Unless we get a clear understanding on that, it is not possible to get a correct perspective of India's struggle or of the role of the Socialist Party in it."

Thus declared Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya's prehidential address to the First Surma Valley Congress Socialist Conference. In her unavoidable absence of the address was read by Mr. Upendranath Deb, who presided.

Mrs. Kamaladevi said:—

For the efficient working of Imperialism an Indian agency is indispensible because without some such social basis it would not be possible for it to maintain its hold. The landlords, the capitalists, the middlemen are in India the creation of Imperialism. When the East India Company came, they found a country where the old order was passing away, but trade had already become an important social factor, though the industry was of pre-capitalist made. This was a stumbling block in the path of a free importation of cheap manufacture for which a ready market had to be created some how. So, the handicrafts were ruthlessly destroyed, throwing hundreds of thousands out of employment and abruptly converting the country into a purely agricultural one. The "Home" country had to be assured of an unlimited supply of raw material for its factories.

EVOLUTION CHECKED

Left to itself the social process of evolution from semi-feudalistic society and pre-capitalistic Industry would itself out as in other countries. The decaying feudalistic order would have been destroyed by the rising bourgeoisie and industry would have passed into the capitalist mould. Instead the foreign intervention brought in a chain of events entirely differeht in character. The old feudalistic absolution was overthrown as a political power and instead a whole lot of tax-farmers were created from among the contractors the highest bidders being made the overlords of several villages and invested with full proprietory powers over and above keeping puppet Princes. The pre-capitalist form of production was also maintained for its retention was an integral part of colonial capitalism, for it prevents the rise of mass prosperity which must necessarily bring in its wake industrialisation. Here we begin to see the link between Imperialism and this ballast of feudal conditions and why it is impossible to overcome the one without overcoming the other.

The intense overcrowding on the lands due to the absence of industries to absorb the surplus population now struggling on the land, the primitive methods of production which do not give India a chance of competing in the world market and merely making the life of the villager an unrelieving drudge, all this is accountable for the utter pauperisation of the peasantry.

This continuous exploitation, frustration of every egort, a futureless horizon have killed the incentive in them filling them with a desparing fatalism.

ESSENTIAL CONDITION

The solution of the agrarian problem is, therefore, an essential condition for India getting out of this vicious rut. It alone will lend to successful industrialisation which must necessarily lead to the general prosperity. This will relieve the pressure on the land, raise the purchasing power of the masses and give India a place in the world market. But, to bring this about, a radical change in the social structure is essential. If anti-quoted modes have to be replaced by newer and more scientivc ones, if the feudalistic system must give place to a more just and equitable system of land tenure, the pre-capitalistic mode of production to mechanisation, then surely the termination of the imperialist regime must also mean the abolition of landlordism.

EXPLOITERS ALL

In a colonial country class struggle inevitably coincides with the struggle for national freedom, for the anti-imperialist movement is also a struggle against capitalism and landlordism. The same arguments apply to Indian conditions. The Indian capitalist will throw in his lot with the national struggle it so far as his interests conflict with those of foreign capitalism. But with the concession of facilities to improve and develop his capitalist investment in indigenous industrialism, he automatically turns into co-partnership with the very force against which he was ranged in opposition only a little while ago. Both drew upon cheap Indian labour and cheap raw material. It pays capitalism, whether white or coloured, to keep native labour at a low ebb.

CHANGE OF TACTICS

The post-war chaos capitalism had to face, induced British imperialism to chahge its colonial policy. The purchasing power of the Indian peasants being at a very low par, some effort had to be made to raise the standard of living as would stimulate trade. So a limited scheme of industrialisation was launced upon and a high tariff set pp. This meant a renewed field for investment and the sale of heavy machinery and a demand for engineering experts, all of benefit for the foreign creditor and the "Home" country and the Indian bourgeoisie, but a ready instrument in working out this scheme of a more direct exploitation of the Indian masses. For this would mean larger surplus value and a big dividend to the share-holders. The Indian capitalist was to be lavishly fed on high tariffs to meet the budget deficits. But in this declining stage of capitalism its last desperade effort to reinsate itself is failing. While the prices of finished goods rise, thanks to the tariffs, the price of the raw material falls and the purchasing power of the masses goes down bringing in its wake greater chaos.

SPIRIT OF REVOLT

The acute distress caused by this is creating a spirit of revolt in the masses which is leading to a closer unicn between the British and Indian capitalist. To retain this support British Imperialism is launching upon political reform, a few make-believe concessions that only mean the strengthening of the chains. For without an appreciable expansion in the productivity of labour, the Indian capitalist can only profit by further exploitation of the Indian proletariat and that is what we are witnessing to-day.

NO PLACE FOR REFORMISM.

The crisis created by the contradiction of Imperialism cannot be overcome unless by the termination of Imperialism. Reformism cannot find a foot-hold under present conditions. It has a place only under capitalist prosperity when concessions could still be wrung from it. Normal social, economic and political growth being impossible under these circumstances because they are inherent in a colonial system, the system itself needs to be changed. The progressive undermined state of national economy means progressive contraction of the purchasing power of the masses. An expanding market is the basic condition for industrial development. And this is impossible with a declining purchasing power. Hence even though there is plenty of labour power going waste, there cannot be industrial progress.

PROPERTY RELATIONS.

Our internal market can expand only when the Indian peasant is spared a little of his surplus produce instead of being wiped clean by rents, taxes—direct or indirect—and usurious interest. This is not possible in the present property relations withn the frame-work of Imperialism. The radical changes the State needs to undergo before any appreciable benefit can be derived cannot be affected by Indianisation of Services, responsibility at the centre, or fiscal autonomy. That would only mean the Indian bourgeoisie being given a junicr partnership in the business. The power will still remain in the hands of a small minority and not transferred to the people and the old game of exploitation will continue.

HOW TO MOBILISE MASSES.

In order to mobilise and harness the mass energy to the struggle there must be political consciousness in the masses. This is possible only through the economic fight built out of demands for a few immedate items. The economic motive is one of the strongest in the human element and it is through the economic demands that a programme that they can visualise as freedom can be built up and out of this struggle will rise the great struggle for political power by the masses.

NATURE OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

In the course of their struggle for these concessions they will learn by experience that even the few crumbs have ceased to fall from the imperialist table, and the solution as well as the salvation lies in a radical change of the entire system. And the struggle on their immediate demands will develop into the struggle for political power. It is after the realisation of this struggle that the National Constituent Assembly comes into being. We thus find that the composition of the Constituent Assembly is determined by he class basis of the national movement and the constitution by the social composition of the Constituent Assembly. To talk of convoking it at this stage with the sanction of Imperialism is sheer delusion. It will be anything but a Constituent Assembly. In fact it will be a positive danger. Moreover it will lack both the mass sanction and composition. An analysis of the nature and function of Imperialism and the anti-imperialist struggle, the reasons for the rise of the Socialist Party, answer themselves. The Indian struggle is unique in its own way. Historically it ought to be democratic, but in view of the world conditions, the decaying condition of capitalism and the class basis of the entire structure, it assumes the features of a Socialistic Struggle.

CLASS STRUGGLff.

It is stupid for people to imagine that class struggle is a creation of the Socialists. Class struggle is a historical fact. It has existed from the time primitive communist Society ceased to be. One may ban the use of the term "class struggle" as the word "sex" was tabooed in the 19th century. But by merely abstaining from mentioning a fact, a fact does not cease to be. As long as the of production remain in the hands of the few, labour remains a commodity for exchange which the owner of the poductive machinery converts into huge profits for himself, as under capitalism and feudalism. Under modern capitalism production is socialised. Labour is collectively performed and is an indivisible unit. But the means of this production—land factories, mines, railways, banks ships etc.—are owned by a mere handful that has nothing to do with actual production. The minimum human requirements are not satisfied; millions starve, hence the obvious conflict between the two classes, the owners and the toilers. This contradiction can be overcome only when collective ownership of the means of production is established, that is, when the producers also become the owners of the means of production.

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS.

In conclusion I wish to impress upon you the necessity of rallying round the Congress and making it the chief organ of the anti-imperialist struggle. There are historical reasons why the Congress should be the real anti-imperialist platform. Ever since 1921, it is the only organisation which has been fighting Imperialism. No doubt the leadership is either bourgeois or the people who have the bourgeois ideology. It represents, however the objective strivings of the masses, that is, freedom from foreign domination, and the politically conscious people are in the Congress. The content of the Congress is not bourgeois. Therefore to create any petty-bourgeois anti-imperialist platform outside the Congress and to try to duplicate it would be wrong. It will become the sham replica of a Working Class Party and cannot embrace the entire petty-bourgeois anti-imperialists. All class conscious woring class elements and the true anti-imperialists, rather than running away from the Congress, calling it bourgeois, should in fact enter it and clarify the issue to the masses, placing before them the correct programme so that the class differentiation that is taking place in the country be rebected inside the Congress. Then alone shall we be able to capture the Congress movement and prevent, the leadership from converting it into a bourgeois party, thus steal from us the Congress heritage.

KAMALADEVI DETAINED BY FALSE WIRE

Basanta Kumar Das Exposes Plot To Sabotage Surma Valley Congress Socialist Conference

SYLHET, May 28.

The Surma Valley Congress Socialist Conference commenced yesterday at 4 p.m.

In the absence of the President-Elect Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Sj. Upendra Nath Dev who acted as President, read out the presidential address of Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

Sj. Basanta Kumar Das M.L.A. welcomed the delegates and visitors in a vigorous speech, in the course of which it was stated that the President-Elect of the Conference had been wrongly informed by a wire purporting to have been sent from the Office of the Reception Committee that the Conference session had been postponed, and so she had not started from Mangalore for Assam.

As a matter of fact, the Reception Committee had not sent any such telegram which must have been the work of some designing persons whose interest it is to see that the Conference does not take place.

Amongst those present were Sjt. Shibendra Chandra Biswas, Sjt. Harendra Mohan Majumdar, Sjt. Surendra Das, Sjt. Nabani Gupta, Sjt. Binode Behari Chakraverty, Sjt. Dwijendra Nath Chakraverty, Sjt. Kshirode Dev besides 200 delegates and visitors.

RESOLUTIONS.

Important resolutions were passed at the conference (1) endorsing the All-India Socialist Party's constitution and programme, (2) demanding the release of Mr. Manabendra Roy, and the abolition of permanent settlement, (3) congratulating the Bhanubil peasants on their sacrifice in the agrarian movement launched by them last year.

The Surma Valley Socialist Party was formed with Sjt. Upendra Nath Dev as President and Sjt. Suresh Chandra Dev as Secretary.

—United Press.

CLEVER HOAX ON KAMALADEVI

How She Was Detained From Proceeding To Assam

(From A Correspondent)

MANGALORE, May 26.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya who had been on a tour of the District, on Congress membership enrolment drive, returned to Mangalore late at night on the 25th instant. Interviewed she said that the tour had been satisfactory and was confident that the quota of membership for the South Kanara District would be fulfilled. She then referred to a hoax played on her regarding the Surma Valley Congress Socialist Conference of which she was the president and she declared:—

"I returned late last night and found to my horror two telegrams from Sylhet. The Conference was never postponed. The telegram which I received was evidently false. The facts are as follows:

"I was to have left Mangalore on the 19th morning and on the 18th evening I got a telegram from Sylhet which said "Regret conference postponed under compelling circumstances. Letter follows.—Suresh Deb."

BIHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

Quarterly Meeting Rule Dropped

PATNA, May 28.

A special meeting of the Behar Central Relief Committee was held yesterday in the Sadaqat Ashram under the presidentship of Babu Rajendra Prasad.

The only item of business in the agenda was to amend the rule enjoining upon the General Secretaries to call a meeting of the general body every three months. As the volume of work of the Behar Central Relief Committee has diminished, the President and the General Secretary hence forth will be free to call a meeting whenever necessity arises for the same without labouring under the three months restrictions.—United Press.

THE INDIA BILL

(Continued from page 6)

coffin of the wonderful constitution. The history of the past few years supports that statement.

The very powers given to individuals will destroy the whole scheme. A balloon may be inflated too much.

Hasten its Doom.

We have protested enough in no uncertain voice, emphatically and with all the strength at our command. Let us waste no more time and energy in these futile protests. We must accept it under protest. There is an irresistible force behind the kind offer. We are being fed, with a cane in one hand, with sweets we do not want. Now the more readily we accept it, the quicker the offered constitution will die. I will tell why.

There is a business proprietor here, who has many departments. He tells the departmental managers, "I give you full power to do what you think right." Then he comes and interferes, directs his managers and passes orders over their heads. So long as his managers protested, he went on finely, because he kept on learning from their protests much that he did not know. But then, came a batch of managers, who did as they were told. Well, the man is on the brink of ruin today. The greatest enemy of any commander is the officer, who blindly carries out patently wrong orders. We are being given wrong orders. Let us carry them out. Then let us sit back and watch this wonderful constitution. We will see the balloon shoot up, and see it burst.

HOAR & Co.'s
Annual Sale
From 30th May
ENTIRE STOCK REDUCED BY 20% TO 50%
Bargains at Every Counter
SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 20%
On All Tailoring Orders.
Placed During Sale For Cash.

UNIVERSAL WAR NEAR

The above is the subject of a lecture by Judge Rutherford recently broadcast from the Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, and which will be reproduced by electrical transcription at the

COOPERAGE BANDSTAND
SUNDAY, JUNE 2 at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The lecture is also available in booklet form for three annas and during the next few days Jehovah's Witnesses will call at your home with a copy.

A RADIO LECTURE
of world-wide interest by

JUDGE RUTHERFORD
SUNDAY, JUNE 2.

3-4 p.m. American Eastern Time
(1-2 a.m. Indian Standard Time)
subject:

GOVERNMENT
Tune in Einhoven PHI 25.57m.

The peoples of all nations are in distress because of the failure of their governments to bring about peace and prosperity. War equipment, needless extravagance and graft consume the peoples' substance; their cries for relief seem in vain. What will the end be? Is there hope for a good government?

Judge Rutherford will submit the true answer from the Bible which will give you hope.

There will be a limited accommodation for the public to hear this lecture at the office of the WATCH TOWER BIBLE SOCIETY, 40, COLABA ROAD, BOMBAY. If you wish to attend please notify the Office so that proper arrangements may be made.

ARE YOUR CHILDREN THIN AND PALE?

Give them Strengthening Vitamins in Tasteless Tablets.

Anxious parents whose children are too thin and pale, too languid for childish romps and games and too weak to resist sickness, should give them two tiny, sugar-coated Clotabs after each meal.

What wonders these little tasteless tablets work! For they contain all the rich, strengthening, body-building goodness of Halibut Liver Oil, the best thing there is for putting fine, firm flesh on thin, undersized little bodies, filling out hollow cheeks and building-up robust constitutions that will resist coughs and colds. Weak, sickly babies begin to thrive wonderfully on them too, and digest them quite easily with their ordinary feeds, while they're a rich source of strength and vitality to the expectant and nursing mother.

Mothers and fathers write daily to tell us what marvels Clotabs have done for their children. One little boy who was run-down and underweight actually gained 21 lbs. of fine flesh. A little girl who was very weak after Diphtheria and unable to go to school, improved the very first week and put on 4 lbs. in three weeks. Men and women too, all who are thin, underweight, run-down and lacking in energy benefit by Clotabs. Get a bottle from your Chemist or Store to-day. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Small bottle sent V.P.P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V.P.P. Rs. 3|-.

Newspaper Society President's Rejoinder To Premier

Denies Charge Against Popular Press Of Dealing In Sensationalism And Creating Illwill

The London Correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

A sharp reply to the Prime Minister's recent charges against the "popular" press of dealing in sensationalism and creating international illwill, was made by Mr. Aurthur Grime, president of the Newspaper Society, when speaking at the annual meeting of the organisation this week.

Mr. Grime said nobody could define what was meant by the "popular" press but he hoped all their newspapers were popular. What concerned him was that anybody should conclude from the Prime Minister's words that there was any responsible newspaper in this country seeking deliberately to foment a warlike feeling.

Proceeding, he said that there might be a few irresponsible writers scattered about the world who wrote Chauvinistic articles and exacerbated international relations, but they were few in number and negligible in influence. In this country the trouble seemed to be that each of the contending publicists had its own panacea for peace, with those supporting the League of Nations accusing the critics of the League of Nations with war-mongering, and "vice versa". To those who complained that so many newspaper columns had been filled with reports of and comments upon recent political ferment in the capitals of the world, he would reply that this was all to the good. He did not urge open diplomacy, with every international conversation in front of the microphone for all the world to hear, but, as to the main current of events, the more news the better, so that people might see the implications.

Had anything been published in this country since Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations which was calculated to provoke warlike feelings here? Far from it. Our diplomats might not have liked certain headlines, any more than they might have liked Mr. Rudyard Kipling's speech last week, but broadly the effect had been that the greater the tension on the Continent, the stronger the feeling here that the peace of the world must be preserved.

WAR NOT A WINDFALL

Fools in their folly had said that newspapers provoked war for their own advantage. They little knew. Another European war would be a disaster and humiliation for mankind, in which newspaper proprietors and staffs would take their full share. To speak of past wars having benefited newspapers was ridiculous. No journal in this country reaped a scrap of advantage from the last war, except that Great Britain was preserved from invasion and its property remained intact. They suffered hardship on every hand. They were brought, some of them, to the contemplation of balance-sheet with crucial figures in red ink and the tortured thought of how much longer they could hold out.

Above everything else, controllers of newspapers wanted peace. It was true that more copies of newspapers were being sold in 1918 than at the outbreak of the War in 1914. The number would have been still greater had there been no war. There would have been more adults to buy newspapers in the years intervening, the quickening of education and the spreading of cultural influence among the people would have had the effect of promoting the reading of newspapers. So far from being a hindrance to peace, so far from being an abettor of things that were evil and ignoble in life, the present-day newspaper was a tract of the times. It was a daily warning against excess of all kinds.

Mr. Grime, who was one of the delegates to the fifth Imperial Press Conference in South Africa, said to British critics of newspapers:—

"Condemn as you like the froth and the fume arising from the acute competition and political acrimony of some of our metropolitan newspapers. But if you judge all newspapers by this standard you do grave injustice to the solid worth of the many journals which have steadied public opinion in times of crises and brace it in times of doubt and difficulty. More over you condemn important newspapers in the Dominion which are of inestimable value to the Commonwealth. In Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in South Africa and the East are controllers of newspapers who carry their high responsibilities with lofty purpose and unswerving loyalty to the Crown. They are parts of the keystone which helps to keep the Commonwealth together.

"They had every reason to be thankful for these newspapers," he concluded, "as the British nation had every reason to be thankful for the sanity and high purpose of the overwhelming majority of the thousand newspapers in the country which were members of the Society."

Sjt. Ghisoo Lal Jajodiya a prominent Congress worker of Rajputana and President of the Merwar Congress Committee since 1920, has, it is stated, retired from the Congress due to internal dissensions in the Rajputana Congress.

A NEW SYSTEM OF REPRESENTATION

(Continued from page 6).

the power of effective operation the less will be the temptations and chances to distilled bribery and corruption. The candidate spends twenty thousand because he knows he would make up for the amount if he got in. The chance of an outsider coming in at any stage would lessen the temptation to over-confidence. This question is however complex, and deserves greater study and experience before final settlement.

Let us take it that about five thousand groups of ten each vote during the stipulated week of the second election. This reduction of the quota of voters from hundred to ten will be appreciated even on a cursory veiw of the facts involved. The internal homogeneity cannot be so great in these groups and each elector here is not a representative merely of himself but of a hundred. If large masses of population are to be dealt with, the question of groups of one hundred each might deserve consideration on the grounds of expediency but ordinarily from the second election onward voluntary groups of ten each may be considered judicious and advantageous. The five thousand candidates thus elected by the second election may be called delegates as they may be taken to be representatives by delegation.

Further Election

The same process may be repeated 'mutatis mutandis' in the third election. Here the elected candidate, whom we may call Deputy, shall be representing, roughly speaking, ten delegates, i.e., one hundred representatives or ten thousand voters. For populations which are not likely to present more than five million voters these three elections would suffice and their principal Chamber would then consist of about five hundred deputies which would not be an unreasonable number in a respectable house. Thus a country with above five million voters would not need a further elective sifting. But in cases where large sub-continents like India are concerned either a further procees of sifting may be necessary or the Government may have to select from amongst the deputies the requisite number. It may be said that the same number of elections would suffice if in the second or third or both the elections the voting groups be made of one hundred each. I think, however, that it is not very desirable. For, representation to be real needs more contact of the electors and the elected 'inter se.'

Communal Problem

This then, seems to be a more natural and advantageous system for bringing people together for giving their advice, opinion, verdict or mandate. This freedom of grouping is more necessary in a large country with heterogenous elements of population. The Muslims and Sikhs, for instance in India need not be blamed if they desire to be allowed to keep to their normal social groups. It will be seen that this system incidentally solves the problem of communal electorates and appreciates the urge for social solidarity. It does not create a community (viz. depressed class electorates) nor does it rule them out of count. It leaves freedom and facility to people to associate in groups most convenient to them. It induces a sort of social fraternity of relationships where the modern system tends to create the bitterest hatreds. It also automatically leaves to the woman the option to dive into politics or to be the queen of the home.

We may in conclusion summarise the points of the system. It is based on the voluntary principle in grouping. It needs no nominations, no expensive machinery for election lists and polling booths. It makes for a closer touch between the electors and the elected. It incidentally uses the decimal system. It is likely to reduce the many unfortunate features of the present systems by making the elective process more diffused and normal as well as less amenable to mere chance.

FEAR OF FAILURE IN EXAM.

Student's Alleged Suicide Attempt

NEW DELHI, May 28.

Taru Chandra Sinha (20), a student of the Hindu College has been put under arrest by the New Delhi Police under section 309 I.P.C. for attempting to commit suicide by swallowing mercury.

It is stated that Taru Chandra appeared in the Intermediate Examination this year, but as he apprehended unsatisfactory results, he is alleged to have taken mercury pills. As it was detected soon after, he was sent to the Willingdon Hospital where he is reported to be progressing.

The police have meanwhile put him under arrest.—United Press.

TUNGABADRA WATER-SHARING

Tribunal To Settle Dispute

OOTACAMUND, May 29.

It is learnt that the Government may shortly appoint a Tribunal to inquire and settle the dispute between the Governments of Mysore and Madras in the matter of the sharing of the Tunghabadra waters.

Such a tribunal will, when decided upon, it is understood, consist of a High Court Judge of a major province nominated by the Government of India and one member each appointed by the Governments of Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay, which are concerned in the dispute.—United Press.

GIRL OF 7 MEETS TRAGIC END

Parents Discover Dead Body In Pool Of Blood

JHARIA, May 28.

The dead body of a girl of 7 or 8 years was discovered by her parents and others at a lonely spot near Bhuggutdin lying in a pool of blood.

It is conjectured that some ruffians took advantage of the temporary absence of her parents at night and carried her off. It appears that the poor girl was raped and the assault was so serious that she died of the effects. No trace of the ruffians has yet been found.

A great sensation prevails in the locality.—United Press.

PASSES FOR PILGRIMS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

His Majesty's Consul, Damascus, reports that a number of Indian pilgrims to the Hejaz proceeding via Iraq, Damascus and Palestine are, for want of proper pilgrim passes, compelled by the French authorities in Syria to proceed by way of Beirut. If, however, they are in possession of regular pilgrim passes, obtained in accordance with the Iraq regulations they encounter no difficulty and they could continue their journey by land to Palestine.

The Iraq regulations require pilgrims to be in possession of Pilgrimage (Quarantine) Passes for the journey between Iraq and Hejaz which are issued to Indian pilgrims by the British Consul, Bagdad, on behalf of the Government of India. In order to obtain these passes in Iraq without any obstacle or delay, Indian pilgrims must undergo health formalities in India and obtain immunisation certificates of vaccination and inoculation from the authorised medical authorities in India, and also obtain deposit certificates for the sum of Rs. 100 from the Pilgrim Passes issuing authorities in India. Much disappointment can therefore be avoided by Indian pilgrims who wish to travel via Damascus and Palestine, if they observe the above regulations.

SHELLTOX KILLS ALL INSECTS

MAIN SELLING AGENTS: (EXCEPT SOUTH INDIA)

MULLER & PHIPPS (India) Ltd.

STK. 5.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Head Office:— ALLEPPEY
Local Office: 25 & 27, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
Branches:— Calicut, Cochin, Devicolam, Dindigul, Ernakulam, Karaikudi, Kottayam, Kumbakonam, Madras (Broadway), Madras (Mount Road), Madras (Mylapore), Madura, Mangalore, Munnar, Ootacamund, Palghat, Perumpavoor, Pollachi, Pudukottah, Quilon, Tirupur, Srirangam, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tiruvalla, Trichur, Tripunittura, Trivandrum, Udumalpet & Virudhunagar

Fixed, Short and other Deposits are received.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened FREE OF CHARGES & interest at 1½ p.c. per annum allowed.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened with sums as low as Rs. 5 and interest at 3½ p.c per annum on daily balances. Withdrawals by cheques.

Bills purchased and collected.

Drafts sold on and remittances by mail or by telegram arranged through Banks' branches and Agencies.

Cash Credits and overdrafts allowed against approved securities.

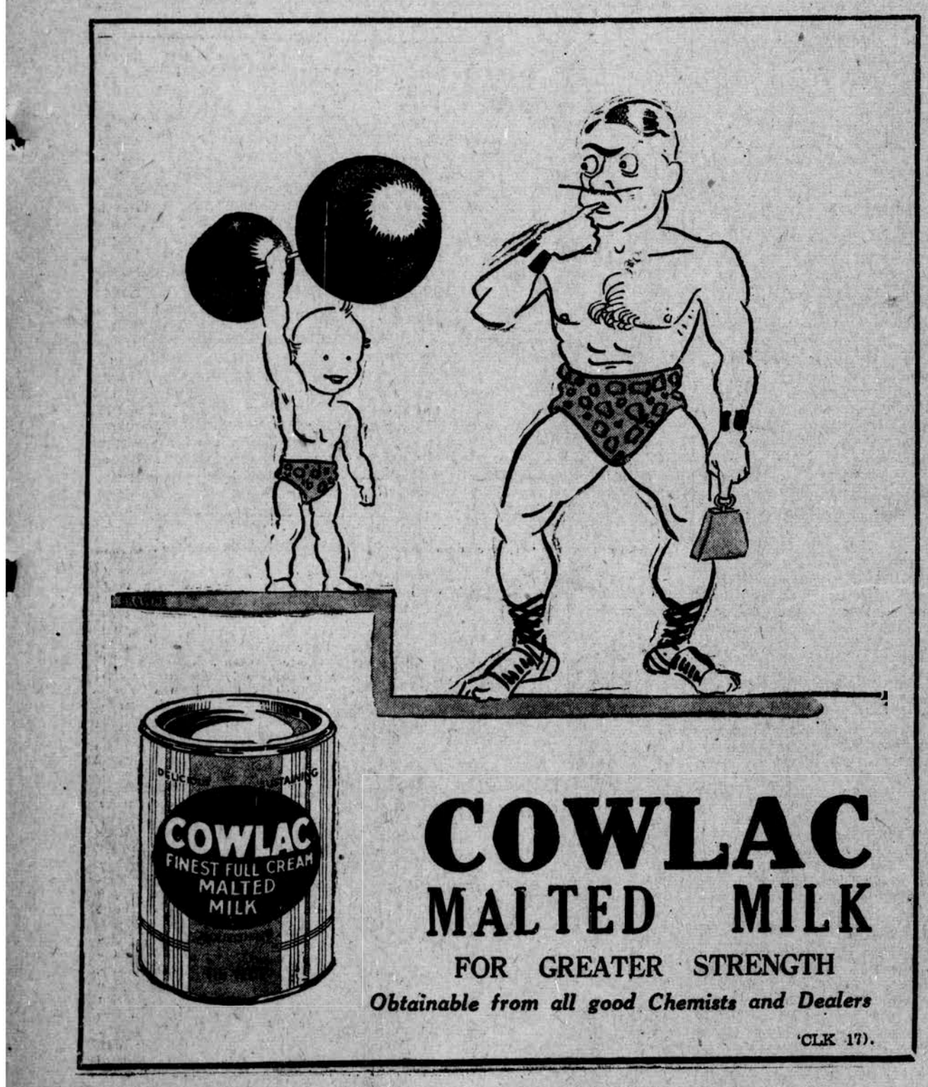
Loans against Gold Jewels granted on moderate terms.

With a net work of branches and Agencies established in all important towns on the West Coast, South India and Ceylon, the Bank affords unique banking facilities to businessmen and the investing public.

All kinds of banking business undertaken

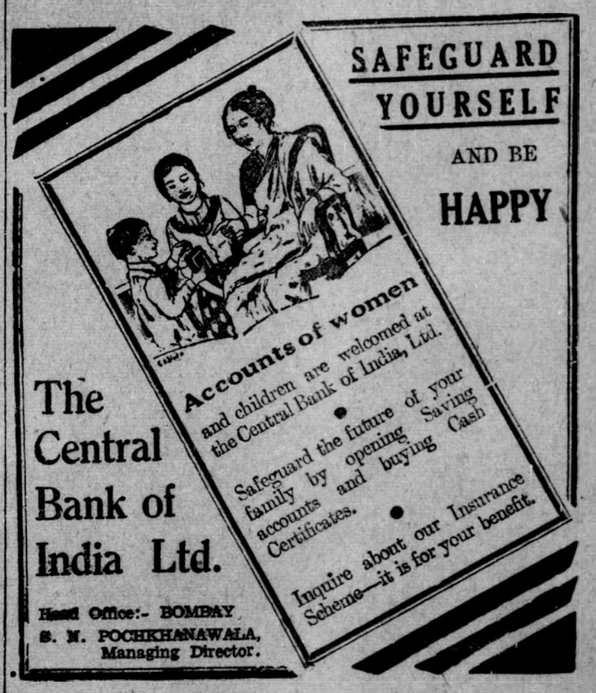
For further particulars please apply to any of the Offices.

K. C. EAPEN
Managing Director.



COWLAC
MALTED MILK
FOR GREATER STRENGTH
Obtainable from all good Chemists and Dealers

'CLK 17).


SAFEGUARD
YOURSELF
AND BE
HAPPY
Accounts of women
and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Safeguard the future of your family by opening Saving accounts and buying Cash Certificates.
Inquire about our Insurance Scheme—it is for your benefit.
The Central Bank of India Ltd.
Head Office:- BOMBAY
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

Latest Commercial News

FURTHER DROP OF 28 POINTS IN N. Y. COTTON

Crossrates Slightly Easier

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER EASY

Grains Quiet And Metals Weak

BOMBAY, May 29.

On Wednesday crossrates ruled slightly easier.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK.

New York cotton was weak on account of foreign and Wall Street selling.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER EASY.

Gold was steady but silver was easy

GRAINS QUIETLY STEADY.

Wheat ruled quietly steady Linseed was quiet and unchanged. Metals were easy.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES BETTER.

The London Stock Exchange was inactive and featureless. Giltedged securities were easier but thereafter developed better tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York May 29.

Previous closing	11.55
To-day's opening	11.50
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	11.27
Difference	—.28

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, May 29.

Previous closing	6.11
To-day's opening	6.11
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.07
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 228

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 29.

Nervousness again characterised proceedings on the cotton market as a result of which prices to-day showed a downward tendency following foreign and Wall Street selling influenced by lack of confidence.

The sentiment continued rather confused with regard to the N.R.A. decision and the fear regarding the agricultural adjustment act were again entertained to-day despite Mr. Oscar John's assurance to the contrary.

Trading in October commenced 11.50 i.e. 5 points lower. The market eased under foreign and Wall Street selling together with lower Liverpool advices while increasing lack of confidence released further selling orders resulting October falling rapidly to 11.39. At this stage some support appeared in the shape of trade buying and covering which caused a partial rally.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.27 with a decline of 28 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 29.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.80/11.78) 11.80/11.77
October (11.49/11.45) 11.50/11.48
December (11.50/11.48) 11.53/11.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 29

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (6.53) 6.53
American July (6.38) 6.38
Egyptian May (7.92) 7.91
Egyptian July (7.94) 7.91

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 29.

Broach July-August moved around Rs. 230 and Rs. 230-8 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 230-8 with New York futures about 12 points down

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 29

Wheat	15,773 cwts.
Linseed	3,192 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	105 cwts.
Gingellyseed	359 cwts.
Poppyseed	43 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,635 cwts.
Castorseeds	1,892 cwts.
Rice	19,258 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,418 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,083 cwts.
Gram	2,039 cwts.
Joowar	279 cwts.
Barley	2,340 cwts.
Bajree	1,639 cwts.
Coal	1,136 tons.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, May 29

London Market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £34-5
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £34-6-3
Standard Copper 3 months £34-12-6
Electrolytic Copper £38-5-0
New York Market—
Blue Eagle 9.60 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/8 cents
Bombay Market—
Y M sheets 4'x4'x21/Rs. 32-12 28/112 Rs 32
Copper sheets 4'x4'x21/112/Rs. 37-8
Copper Asho Rs. 39
Y M Asho Rs. 33-8-0 (nominal)
Tone: Very steady at the decline.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 29.

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.94
To-day's closing	4.92 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 29.

Previous closing	4.94 7/8
To-day's opening	4.94 1/8
To-day's closing	4.93
Difference	—01 7/8

FRANC RATE

London, May 29.

Previous closing	75.21
To-day's opening	75.03
To-day's closing	74.96
Difference	—.25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 29.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 1/8 and then slightly improved to 4.94 3/8 subsequently however developed weaker tendency declining to 4.93 11/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93.

Franc opened at 75.03 but later displayed steadier feeling on better reports from France.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.96.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 29.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	33 11/16d.	32 15/16d.
Spot	33 15/16d.	33 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 29.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-7 1/2) £7-1-9

DISCOUNTS

London, May 29.

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 29.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (565) 5.66 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.43) 37.31
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93 1/4
London on Shanghai (1-8 3/8) 1-8 3/8
London on Milan (59.96) 60.03
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 29.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 78, 78/10 and 79/2. The market showed decided weakness to-day on general speculative selling and liquidation influenced by easier foreign cables while large selling orders by a prominent speculator caused an abrupt decline although some partial recovery ensued on some choksies buying.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/3, 35/4/6 and 35/6. The market moved in a narrow range with closing unchanged.

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
July 138 at Cross Rate 4.94
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 232 Liverpool July 6.43 Rs. 48 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 214/4 Liverpool May 1936 6.09 Rs. 51 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach J/A 232 New York July 11.85 Rs. 34 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.94
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 214/4 New York May 11.65 Rs. 48 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.94

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 29.

Liverpool wheat opened easy at 62 3/8 for July and 63 1/4 for October. The market declined on absence of support and general lack of confidence following disappointing foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 29.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May 0.86. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any speculative activity.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 29.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£230 1/4 buyers £230 5/8 sellers. Quiet) £228 3/4 buyers £229 1/4 sellers Easy.

Lead (£14 5/8 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Firm) no buyers £13 11/16 sellers. weak.

Electrolytic Copper (£37 3/4 to £38 1/4) £36 1/2 to £37 1/2.

Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0.9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

May/June New Crop (£20 3/8) paid and sellers.) £20 1/16 sellers
Dunlop June (£23 1/4) £23 1/4
Lightning June (£21 1/2) £21 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6) 5 15 16 paid and buyers
Forward (6 1/4) 6 1/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 3/8) sellers) £12 3/8 nominal.
Linseed Calcutta May/June £11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 nominal
Linseed La Plata (£9 9/16 sellers) £9 9/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal July (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/8 sellers.

BROWN- BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, May 29.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6	15	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	15	6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6	15	3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	15	0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	14	6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	14	6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	14	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 29.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	6	0
Linseed September	6	14	9

The tone was quiet

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1934-35	1933-34
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 28-5-35	4263000	7329000
Receipts yesterday 28-5-35	2000	7000
Exports to date 28-5-35	4344000	6859000
Stock at Ports 24-5-35	1739000	2869000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-5-35	326000	1358000
Stock at Liverpool 24-5-35	701000	1040000
Visible Supply 24-5-35	4370000	6296000
Quantity in sight 24-5-35	7775000	11574000
Quantity out of sight 24-5-35	8723000	11831000

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

S. S. Jaladuta, H. M. Williams Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Rangoon via Colombo.
S. S. Jalarashmi, P. L. Matchman, Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bassein via Colombo.
S. S. City of Canton, J. H. Rutter, Killic Nixon & Co., Abadan.
S. S. Gharinda, W. Walsh, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Moulmein via Rangoon and Colombo.

DEPARTURES

S.S.Bamora F. Harrison, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Basra
S. S. Taira, W. H. Creese, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Durban via Mombassa.
S.S. Ume Maru Y. Yoshoka, O. S. Kaisha, Kobe via Singapore.

LOADING

S.S. Carthage for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.
S.S. Barala for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi
S.S. Geierfels for Europe Ports via Bhavnagar.

Current Events Restrict Fresh Enterprise On Stock Exchange

BASE METALS LOWER ON HEAVY SELLING

Nervousness In Foreign Exchanges And Franc

(SPECIAL CABLES)

LONDON, May 29.

On the Stock Exchange current events continue to restrict fresh enterprise but after the early bout of selling rather more hopeful sentiment prevailed.

Base metals were lower copper especially reflecting United States Supreme Court code decision and the market was subjected to further nervous selling but liquidations and profit-taking were well absorbed. The turnover was very large amounting to over 10 thousand tons.

In foreign exchanges and in franc, nervousness was still very apparent. Wall Street opened easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 29.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, May 21, £98
Wednesday, May 22, £98 1/2
Thursday, May 23, £98
Friday, May 24 £97 3/4
Monday, May 27 £97
Tuesday, May 28 £97

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 29.
3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all around. The general tone was rather irregular. Giltedgeds became irmer after being easier. Industrials in general were rather less doing. Internationals and oil shares and copper shares were weaker on less satisfactory Wall Street advices.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 5/8) £87 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/2) £107 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (112 Ex Div.) £112

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/8) £117 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 5/8) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (27-6) 27-6
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/8) 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/8
Musical Industries (26-9) 26-9
Princhin Johnson (42-0) 42-0
Imperial Chemical (35-4 1/2) 35-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-6) 8-6
Woolsworth New Ford (110-10 1/2) 111-1 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£86) £85 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (44-0) 43-6
University Ordinary (29-6) 29-6
Ford Motors (32-7 1/2) 32-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless (7 1/4) 7 1/8
British American Tobacco (125-0) 125-0
Camera A (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-1 1/2) 137-6
P and O S N Company Defd. (17-4 1/2) 17-0
Distillers (93-7 1/2) 93-7 1/2
Bred and Dyers (8-0) 9-0
British Celanese (11-6) 11-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-6) 64-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (56-9) 56-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-6) 5-6
Western Limited Ordinary (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (29 1/4) 27 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Govt. Securities Quiet

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Jutes ruled easier and only limited turnover resulted. Coals were unchanged. Teas were easier. In miscellaneous Burn and Co. ordy receded to 295, and others were more or less unchanged. Government Securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities.—3 per cent New Loan 1941 101/3; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 93/14; 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 112/8.

Banks.—Imperial fully paid 1578; Reserve Bank 119/8.

Coals.—Bengal 281/8; Central Kurkend 6/8; Ghusick and Muslia 2/4; Mundulpur 6/6; Satpukuria and Asansol as 12.

Jutes.—Alexandra pref 134; Bally 216/8; Chitavalash 27/15; Hastings pref 120; Howrah 54/5; Hukumchand 13/12; Kamarhatty 549; National 24/12 small lot; Presidency 5/6 small lot; Standard 323.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corpn. 6/9; Bengal Telephone ordy 19/4; Dacca Electric 19; Burn and Co. ordy 295; Indian Iron and Steel 7/13; B. I. Corpn ordy 3/10; Tide Water Oil 8/8; Marshall and Sons 1/8; Bengal Paper ordy 97;

Sugars.—Basti 208/8; Buland 12; Carew and Co. 20/12.

Teas.—Betjan 20/12; Bishnauth 24; Dehradun 110 small lots.

Rubber.—Parit Perak 2.37 1/2 cent.

Debentures.—6 3/4 per cent 1933/34 Rohtas Sugar 102.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 29.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87) £86 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97) £97
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116 1/2 £116 /2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-58 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (17-9) 17-9
Donaro Tea (33-3) 33-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-6) 32-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£14) £14

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-9) 31-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (55-0) 55-0
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-0
Rio Tintos (£17 3/4) £17
East Rand Proprietory (50-3) 50-3
Rand Mines (161-3) 161-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (50-0) 48-9
Anglo Dutch (62-6) 60-7 1/2
Burma Oil (80-0) 77-6
Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-3
Shell Transport (71-3) 68-9
Royal Dutch (25 5/8) 24 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£48 3/4) £48 3/4
L M Ford (£17 7/8) £17 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Southern Dutch (£22 7/8) £23 7/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £135 1/2
London Board G Stock (£99 3/4) £99 3/4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (276-3) 276-3
Goddar New (215-0) 215-0
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (272-6) 272-6
Union Corporation (158-9) 157-6
Spring Mines Split Shares (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 29.

General Motors (dol 31 3/4 dol 31 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 17) dol 15 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 35 1/4) dol 32 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 89 3/4) dol 87 1/2

ABSENCE OF YARN DEMAND

Rayon Silks Prices Unchanged

Bombay, May 29

There is little or no change to report in our market during the past week and trading conditions are still difficult. Cotton prices have remained steady with a slightly easy undertone during the latter part of the period under review. The prices of practically all kinds of yarns are on a parity with last week's quotations, but demand from nearly all important market is still slack and offtake has been very negligible. Reports from the consuming districts are again very discouraging and enquiries have been very meagre. It is clear that there has been no improvement in the purchasing power of the masses. The weavers are not able to realise any remunerative prices for their cloths and consequently they cannot afford to pay even reasonable prices for their requirements in cotton yarns. It is not surprising therefore that the sales in the local market are very restricted. Even as regards coarse counts, the turnover has fallen off and sales reported by the dealers are very poor. As regards Medium and Fine counts, demand is very limited. In case of Japanese Yarns too turnover is much smaller as compared with past few weeks. On the whole, the general activities in the yarn market during the past week have continued to remain quieter and judging from the present circumstances the outlook in the near future does not seem to be very hopeful.

ENGLISH YARNS

No business has been possible in this class of yarns in as much as ready goods are available at much lower rates. Dealers are able to make very small sales and at a loss to them on account of keen competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarns. Unless the Mauchester Manufacturers can see their way to lower their quotations sufficiently, no forward business is likely to be effected.

JAPANESE YARNS

Prices have remained more or less unchanged and turnover has been very restricted. In case of mercerised yarns particularly 2/64s, the prices have shown a decline to the extent of 1/4 to 3/4 anna per lb., owing to further arrivals of fresh consignments and limited offtake. No fresh forward business of any importance is reported to be made and the undertone at the close has remained very quiet. Sampin has remained steady whereas Exchange have remained practically unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS

There is no special change to report in this class of yarns. The prices of Italrayon yarns have remained unchanged and demand has continued to remain fairly satisfactory. The prices of Japanese Yarns have remained steady with a slightly easy undertone on account of heavy arrivals by incoming steamers during the week. Demand in Japanese qualities has remained very restricted and turnover has been very poor. The actual consumption is not quite sufficient to absorb the stocks as the weavers are for the time being leaving their jobs to attend harvest. As regards two-fold yarns, demand from Mills has considerably slackened. Sales of delustred yarns have been very satisfactory and stocks have been practically cleared off.

INDIAN YARNS

Our Mills do not report any sales of importance. As regards upcountry markets, most of the Mills over there have been meeting their demand by supplying cheap grade yarns. Our Mills therefore who yet show a firm attitude, have no chance to make any satisfactory sales of their yarns. Dealers do not show any inclination to make further purchases at least until they have been ablo to clear their previous holdings and are able to judge future trend of the market. In the midst of the circumstances therefore, no fresh sales of importance have been possible. All important market throughout the whole country have been reported to be quiet with only moderate turnover. The future outlook does not seem to be very hopeful at present.

HEALTH can be regained, vitality restored, nerves conquered. Bodies filled with all manner of drugs will not induce either sleep, energy or composure, but a dose of Enervin every day will help to create self-confidence and mental alertness. Enervin is a natural tonic, without drugs, made from the finest fruit juices. So to

Keep healthy—take
ENERVIN
'IT MUST do you good'

Enervin Agency,
P. O. BOX No. 888, BOMBAY.

Available at All Chemists

WHEN YOU BUY A BICYCLE
Ask your dealer for—
PHILLIPS
CHROMEX & EXCELSIS
TWO CYCLES OF UNIVERSAL APPEAL
THE BEST WORLD VALUE
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE
Manufactured throughout by J.A.PHILLIPS & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
The TRADE MARK that GUARANTEES the QUALITY
CHROMEX

Long Liquidation In Shares

Kohinoors Steady On Improved Demand

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTIES TELL

BOMBAY, May 29.

The local Share Bazar was fairly active during the early part with moderate enquiry. Kohinoors were firm on improved demand. Later on there was tired long liquidation in Tata steel shares which resulted in a steady decline in prices. The decline in steel shares had sympathetic effect and Tata Power and other shares ruled dull.

American political and European economic uncertainties are restricting operations. The French Government is striving hard to save the franc from crisis but devaluation sooner or later seems inevitable. The decision of the Supreme Court in the United States regarding N. I. R. A. has undermined general confidence.

The general situation is becoming very anxious and it will be advisable to have no risks pending further developments. The silver situation is also likely to have important effect on our economic condition.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 29.

400	Ahm. Advance	302 8
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	845 0
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	267 8
100	Central India	312 8
100	Colaba	138 12
100	Coorla	107 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	380 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	118 2
100	Gokak	190 10
1000	Hindustan	1,725 0
100	Indore	70 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatus	77 8
100	Kohinoor	200 10
250	Laxmi	685 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	900 0
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	145 10
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	317
25	Sassoon Silk	3
1000	Sholapur	2,300
50	Simplex	77 8
100	Swadeshi	196 4
100	Swan	83 2
25	Tata	11 0
500	Vishnu	1425 0
1000	Western	900 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	100 0
25-50	Central	37 10
500	Imperial	1565 0
125-500	Im Con.	395 0
50-100	India	120 0
5	Union	5 10

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	46 8
70	Gwalior	123 2
160	Indian	437 8
40	Katni Defd.	1440 0
100	Katni Ord.	415 0
75	Okha	236 4
10	Punjab	26 10
100	Shahabad	510 0
70	United	100 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 2
15-75	New India	43 12
200	Oriental	4475 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 12

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1702 8
10	Ajmer	10 12
50	Bombay Tram	155 14
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 2
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	217 8
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	179 6
1000	Tata Power	1610 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	855 0
100	Amr. Patty	116 4
100	C Province	89 0
100	Dhond Baramati	93 8
100	Gujarat	70 0
100	Mandra Bhon	95 8
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500	Tapty Valley	765 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	28 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	682 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	141 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	166 4
50	Belapur Sugar	313 12
250	Bombay Steam	290 10
125	Bombay Burma	321 4
50	Bombay Burma Contry	111 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 9 0
50	Bombay Telephone	112 8
100	Indian Bleaching	121 4
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	507 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	495 0
1000	Port Canning	595 0
15	Scindia	11 5
30	Tata Construction	78 4
25	Tata Oil	18 12

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1345 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	281 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	81 12
5	p.c. Central India	510 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	135 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1375 0
6	pc Tata Steel 1st	175 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 0
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	635 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 29

Century 267 265 271 269 267
Bombay Dyeing 843 848 851 847 845
Kohinoor 195 202 200 200/10
Central India 310 315 312/8
New Great 146 145 145/10
Simplex 77 78 77/8
Swadeshi 195 196
Bundi 46 46/8 46/4 46/6 46/8
I Cement 436 441 437/8
Punjab 27/8 27/12 26/14 27 26/10
Shahabad x d. 512 510 515 510
Andhra 1702 1717 1715 1702/8
Tata Hydro 179/6
Tata Power 1610 1625 1615 1610
T Steel Defd 692 686 700 692 685 682
T Steel Ord 144 142 143/8 144 141/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 173/8 172/8 172
Bellapur 312 316 313
B Steam 290 290/10
B Burma 321 322 321/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 29

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 May July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/8 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271
Banks selling T T 269
Banks buying T T 266 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 564
Banks buying D D 574

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8
Banks buying T T 77 5/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 162

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 114

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 28th instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/4 29th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 29th instant
Java/London 7.28 29th instant
London/Paris 75.21 28th instant
London/Belgium 29.67 28th instant
London/Switzerland 15.40 1/4 28th instant
London/Italy 60.12 28th instant
London/Berlin 12.28 28th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 28th instant
London/New York 4.94 7/8 28th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.30 28th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-1-0 27th instant £7-1-7 1/2 28th instant
Silver London Ready 33 15/16 27th instant 33 11/16 28th instant
Silver London Forward 34 3/16 27th instant 33 15/16 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 75 3/4 27th instant 75 1/4 28th instant
London discounts 6 mos 9/16 per cent 27th instant 9/16 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 27th instant 5/8 per cent 28th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easier.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, May 28

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C and F Calcutta per cwt
May/June nominal 6/8 1/4
C and F Bombay per cwt
May/June sellers 6/5 1/4
C and F Karachi per cwt
May/June sellers 6/5 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, May 28

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—
9 7/8

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, May 29.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was weak on aggressive selling, stimulated by bearish political news. Later on prices advanced on short covering influenced by reports of continuance of 12 cent loans next season.

The market opened at a decline of 20 points with October 11.49. There was heavy selling which depressed prices further by 8 points and October was quoted 11.41 which was the lowest. Later on there was some short covering and prices improved 16 points and October was quoted 11.57 by noon. In the afternoon the market was quiet and the session closed at a decline of 11 to 15 points.

Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.20c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 13 to 11 points.

Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 12.30c.

The decision of the Supreme Court and fears of devaluation of Franc are causing anxiety. At the moment there is utter absence of confidence.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York October highest 11.57—12 (12-37 p.m.)
Lowest 11.41—28 (10-14 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.18—08 (10-1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.06—20 (3-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Unfavourable Supreme Court decision causing uneasiness which is likely to result further temporary decline.

Liverpool: As crop conditions have improved owing to favourable weather and N. R. A uncertainty, think the decline may proceed somewhat further.

Liverpool: Bombay selling and general outside liquidation influenced by fears N. R. A decision may force Washington to abandon A. A. A. crop control. Senator Bankhead however reiterates 12 cent loans will be continued next season.

New York: Many believe that A. A A illegal to advise caution. Do not recommend buying.

New York: Court decision undermining confidence. Doubt constitutionality Agricultural Adjustment Act and possibility early Franc devaluation also may exercise temporary deflationary effects domestic price level but think constructive long run situation dominated by politics. Would buy on declines only.

New York: Market is acting well considering political uncertainty in United States due to financial situation in France. Revisions of agricultural legislation very unlikely for several months. Court adjourning June 3rd. Small business in dry goods. Weather conditions favourable. Trading market.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May. 28.

July 1935	11.85—11
October 1935	11.55—14
December 1935	11.60—11
January 1936	11.62—13
March 1936	11.65—14
May 1936	11.67—15
Middling Spot	12.20—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 28.

July 1935	11.79—13
October 1935	11.50—11
Dec 1935	11.51—12
Middling Spot	12.30—10

NEW YORK.

New York, May 28

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1935	11.77
October 1935	11.47
December 1935	11.50
New York, Noon Call—	
July 1935	11.80
October 1935	11.54
December 1935	11.58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May. 28.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,00

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 28.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate. 0-9/16 per cent to 0-5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-5/8 p. c. to 0-11-16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan. 1/4 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent
Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 26/27th May 2,293 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,178,080 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,042,066 bales
Increase 136,014 bales

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 28

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels—
May sellers 23
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels
May sellers 23
South Australian parcels
May sellers 26/9

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, May 29.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points on Tuesday. There was Bombay and Continental selling and the general sentiment was disturbed by the possibility of the Agricultural Adjustment administration being declared unconstitutional. Later on there was Alexandria selling and prices recorded a drop of 20 points. During the last hour there was some covering and trade calling which resulted in a partial recovery and the market closed at a decline of 11 to 13 points. Middling Spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 6.93d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 12 points. At the close May was quoted 5.97, July 5.95 and October 5.93.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was increased selling in this section and Sakels futures closed at a loss of 14 to 19 points while Uppers futures declined 16 to 15 points with Spot cotton 13 points down at 7.81d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on heavy long liquidation influenced by bearish New York advices. Sakels futures closed 41 to 38 points down and Ashmouni futures declined 41 to 36 points.

NO REAL BUYING.

Heavy foreign liquidation on N.R.A. decision was partly offset by short covering following Senator Bankhead's statement that A.A.A. and Bankhead Act will not be affected state Messrs. M. & B. Stern. The decision in the test case brought against the A.A.A. in the Supreme Court is not expected before the Autumn. The issues involved in the N.R.A. are alike in the A.A.A. of the individual liberty as defined in the Charter of American constitution. However, the Administration may be able to rectify this conflict of Constitutionality to the present N.R.A. and A.A.A. since President Roosevelt possesses emergency powers to overcome the legal flaws in the enactments. This may only be a passing phase in the present situation but the live problems in the market situation are the favourable weather and diminishing demand from consumers. In the latter instance, we have the glaring statistical figures of heavy decline in the exports of American textiles and cotton. Fanciful schemes of 12 cent loan have now lost their original values and though upturns are possible, no real buying is likely to develop until some indication of acreage is known.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East: Fair and warmer.
Centre: Generally fair.
West: Generally fair.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28

	10-12 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Price
May 1935		6.55—14
June 1935		6.47—13
July 1935	6.47	6.40—14
August 1935 ..		6.27—14
September 1935 ..		6.19—14
October 1935 ..	6.15	6.11—15
November 1935 ..		6.07—15
December 1935 ..		6.07—15
January 1936 ..		6.7—15
February 1936 ..		6.6—15
March 1936 ..		6.6—15
April 1936 ..		6.06.15
May 1936		6.06—14
Middling Spot ..		7.93—

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May. 28

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1935	7.95
July 1935	6.92
October 1935	7.92
November 1935	7.92
January 1936	7.92
March 1936	7.89
May 1936	7.87
F. G. F. Spot	8.17

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.73
Fine (Good Staple)	5.93
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.03
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 Staple)	5.86
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.01
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.16
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.85
Fully Good	4.05
Fine	4.05
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	3.95
Fine	4.05
Superfine	4.15

RUBBER

London, May. 28

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed pr lb, 6 sellers

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 29

Following a further decline of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton opened to-day at Rs. 232-4 for Broach J/A delivery and at Rs. 215 Broach A/M delivery. There was some scattered buying and covering which improved prices to Rs. 232/8 and Rs. 216 respectively. At this level there was renewed selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 230/8 and new Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 213/8. There was professional selling and the market was weak.

Liverpool market opened at unchanged prices and the local market remained quiet. The market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 231/8
Broach A/M Rs. 213/12
Oomra July Rs. 209
Oomra D/J Rs. 190/12
Bengal July Rs. 139/12
Bengal D/J Rs. 133

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 29

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P ...	154	149	145	142
Panjab ...	154	149	145	142
Rajputana ...	155	150	146	143
Oomra No. 3	220	216	213	209 ...
C P No. 1	236	233	230	226 ...
C P No. 2	224	221	218	214 ...
Broach No. 2 ...	255	251	247	242
Punjab-Ame ...	285	281	277	272
Surat ...	325	321	317	312
Rajpipla ...	325	321	317	312
Navsari ...	330	326	322	317

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 29.

50 Narshi Nagshi Dhuri 8 on
50 Narshi Nagshi Budhlada 8 on
31 Sharaff Cooper Kapasin 123
150 G G Kesha and Co. Khamgaon 6 on
50 G G Kesha and Co. Digras 8 on
57 A Damodar Karanja 2 on
105 A Damodar Sanabad 3 on
61 A Damodar Jalna 1 on
219 A Damodar Akola 5 on
50 Japan T and Co. Khanna 12 on
102 Bombay and Co. Khamgaon 6 on
200 B Mavji Jalna 209 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 29

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	152
Bengal F G	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	152
Sindh-Punjab F G	145
Wardha-Hingt	235
Nagpur/Savner	257
Pundhurna	222
Yeotmal	220
Arvi	220
Ellichpur	218
Berar	212/214
Khamgaon	214/216
Mulkapur	210/212
Khandesh	208/210
Jalna/Saila	208/210
Burwah/Sanavad	212/214
Broach Fine	239/244
Punjab/American	273/278
Punjab/American mix	253/258
Cambodia	308/313
Compta Good	268/273
Kampala	362
Busoga	360
Jinja	350

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 29

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	635	246,946
Central India	397	101,744
Barsi and Nagar	454	103,264
Hyderabad Gaorani	158	44,005
Berar	423	387,594
Central Provinces	118	91,631
Total Oomras	2,185	975,204
Dholera	714	165,620
N W Provinces	...	31,812
Rajputana	366	31,535
Sind-Punjab	942	298,928
Broach	28	130,067
Coompta and Dharwar	415	75,026
Westerns-Northerns	190	51,983
Cocoanada	...	114
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	378	59,904
Persian	...	2,476
American	...	62,683
Egyptian and African	813	298,037
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	6,040	2,184,120

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 23rd May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,287	323,976
Japan and China	10,075	929,493
Coast Ports	450	23,146
Up-country by Rail	...	196,670
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	29,404
Total	11,812	1,502,689

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 28

June 12.03 plus 01
July 12.11—
August 12.21—

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 28

May 0—1/2c
July 0 1/8—1/4c.
December 0.88 1/8—1/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 28

May 61 3/4 ... 5/8d
July 62 7/8 ... 3/8d
October 63 7/8—3/8d
December 64 3—1/2d

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 29

Ready Javas Rs. 14-9
S S Subedar Rs. 14
Shipment May 4-3-4
Shipment June Rs. 4-6
Shipment July-Sept 1 4-3-3
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-3-6
Saraya Rs. 13-15-6
Harinagar Rs. 14
Java Spot Rs. 4.00

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, May 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	19
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	50
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	53
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	120
Western Union Telg	29 3/4
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	16 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	11
Erie R R	8
Pennsylvania R R	21
Union Pacific R R	88
Great North Pfd	16
National Distillers	25
Hiram Walker	25
Amr Tobacco B	86
Canadian Pacific	11
Continental Oil	21
Goodyear Tyre	18
Bethelehem Steel	26
United States Steel	33 1/2
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	39
Int Nickel of Canada	27 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 3/4
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	54
International Harvestor	43
Ford Motors of Canada A	36
General Motor	32
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	25
St Oil of N J	47
Philips Petrol	21
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14 1/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	22
National City Bank	21
Sun Life of Canada	355
Celanese Corp of Amr	23
General Foods	35
National Dairy	15
Du Pont de Nemours	99
Montgomery Ward	26

Total business 2 million.
Market lower owing to confusion over (N. R. A.) decision and French monetary situation.

SEEDS.

London, May 28.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton May sellers £9/11/3.
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton May/June nominal £11/17/6.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton May/June nominal £12/7/6.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F ton, May/June nominal £13/6/3.
Castorseed. Bombay Hull Cont C.I.F ton. May/June sellers £12/10/0.

LINSEED OIL

London May 28

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. June sellers 21/6
Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. July/August sellers 21/9.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 28

T. T. London on.—	
Berlin	12.28
Amsterdam	7.32-3/4
Brussels	29.07
Madrid	36.25
Milan	60.12
Berne	15.30/12
Paris	75.21
Prague	118.62
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.94-7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, May 28.

	£
Copper Brazers	47-3/8
Yellow Metal	39-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12 3/4
Cin English Ingots Liverpool	
T F O. B.	229-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 28

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	86-1/2
Indian Stock. 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113
Consols. 2 1/2 per cent. ..	87
Conversion Loan. 3 1/2 per cent 1961	107-5/8
War Loan. 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	105-5/8
Funding Loan. 4 per cent. 1960/90	117-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	115-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-3/4
Hongkong and Shangha Bank (London Reg.)	123-3/4
National Bank of India ..	43-1/2
P & O. Banking Corporation.	10 1/4

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 28

Broach J/A opening 233 1/2; highest 233 1/2; lowest 231 1/2; closing 231 1/2
Broach A/M 1936 opening 220; highest 220; lowest 213 3/4; closing 213 3/4
Oomra July opening 212; highest 212; lowest 209 3/4; closing 209 3/4
Oomra D/J opening 195; highest 195; lowest 190 3/4; closing 190 3/4
Bengal July opening 141; highest 141; lowest 139; closing 139
Bengal D/J opening 135 3/4; highest 135 3/4; lowest 132; closing 132
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 9
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-8-36) Rs. 33
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-35) Rs. 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, May 29

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/3

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/6
4 per cent 1943 106/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108/4
5 per cent 1940/43 109/12
5 per cent 1935 100/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent E P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/6 and declined to Rs. 94/4 but after improving to Rs. 94/8 closed at Rs. 94/5. Tone steady.

London opening was 10 shillings down and 3 1/2 per cent paper after declining to Rs. 93/12 improved to Rs. 94/0/6 and again declined to Rs. 93/14

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 29

The local silver market was easy today on increased selling pressure influenced by bearish New York and Montreal advices. Jeth delivery fluctuated between Rs. 78/4 and Rs. 78/14. The gold market was steady.

Later on prices advanced of silver Jeth to Rs. 79 but again declined to Rs. 78-7-0.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	77 15 0
Jeth delivery	78 7 0
Ashad delivery	79 0 0
Ready gold	35 3 3
Jeth delivery	35 4 3
Ashad delivery	35 5 6

LONDON SILVER

London, May 28

Spot 33 11/16
Forward 33 15/16

GOLD

London, May 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-1-7 1/2

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 28

Spot silver prices were reduced to-day by 1 1/2 cents to 74 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, May 28

May 73.60—2.40
July 73.85—2.50
September 74.10—2.40

COPPER AND SILVER OUTLOOK

Bombay, May 29

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Copper: The unsettled effect of other commodity markets has sentimentally touched prices notwithstanding a large actual demand, with large stocks going into consumption together with restricted output and expanding demand from armament manufacturers, we look for higher prices eventually and recommend purchases

SILVER

No indication of American Treasury advancing the domestic price and the confounded state of legislative measure have subdued the recent enthusiasm. However, we believe the working of the five billion dollar public works programme will need more metallic reserves against further issuance of currency and the Administration will have to buy more silver once things are settled down. The present decline may go a little further but we consider it desirable to buy moderately on scale-down.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 28

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 86 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/4
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 105 1/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 87
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 5/8

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 28

July 2.41—14
September 2.48—14
December 2.56—14
January 2.40—12

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 29.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 35/10; Highest Rs. 35/11; Lowest Rs. 34/13/6; Closing Rs. 34/14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 44/4; Highest Rs. 44/5; Closing Rs. 43/8.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 24/11/6; Lowest Rs. 24/6; Closing Rs. 24/6/6.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1935

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

I. L. O. News:

Recruitment Of Plantation Labour

NEED FOR SAFEGUARDS

Question Will Be Discussed In I. L. O. Conference

One of the questions which will come up for a first discussion at the Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference opening in Geneva on 4 June 1935 is the regulation of the recruiting of labour employed in plantations, mines, etc., in tropical and sub-tropical territories.

The problem of the protection of these classes of workers has for a number of years past claimed the attention of the I.L.O., and in 1930 a Convention was passed by the Conference with a view to bringing about the abolition of forced or compulsory labour. This Convention has been ratified by several of the leading colonial nations and has led to appreciable results.

LABOUR RECRUITMENTS

However, it is not only 'forced' labour which has sometimes given rise to abuses in countries where the systems of obtaining labour for agriculture, mining and other forms of industrial development along Western lines do not arise out of the traditional economic system. Contract labour has caused similar injustice. Twice already, in 1929 and in 1932, the International Labour Conference has passed resolutions drawing attention to the problems of recruitment and employment of workers under contract. Accordingly, the I.L.O., with the assistance of a committee of experts, has investigated these problems, and the Governing Body has decided that, in the first place, the Conference shall be asked to consider the question of recruiting.

FORCIBLE SEIZURE.

The forcible seizure and removal of members of indigenous races by adventurers who sold their captives to the highest bidders among planters and settlers, as was once practised in the islands of Melanesia, is now largely a thing of the past. The vital importance of efficiency in recruiting labour, whether in the interest of the populations concerned or for the success of colonial development, has been generally recognised in our time. Nevertheless it is apparent that an arrangement which usually involves not only the convoying of the workers from their home to the place of labour but also the payment of advances or the making of gifts by way of inducement, and even the employment of intermediaries, lends itself to various abuses, especially where illiterate and backward peoples are concerned.

METHODS EMPLOYED.

The systems of recruiting most commonly in use to-day are recruiting by Government officials, by professional recruiters, by employers or their agents, and by workers. The first of these methods is rarely practised except for the recruiting of labour that is to be employed by Government. Recruiting for profit by men who assemble workers in order to dispose of them to the employers willing to make the highest "per capita" payment is still found in many territories. Happily it is constantly being more strictly regulated and in some cases has been abolished altogether. The method of recruiting by employers themselves or their representatives is more satisfactory when subject to careful regulation and supervision. The same may be said of the system which has developed in some places, under which workers returning to their homes are given permits to recruit amongst their friends and kinsmen for their own employers.

NEED FOR SAFEGUARDS.

Experience has shown that a number of safeguards such as the imposition of regional and numerical restrictions, or the careful establishment of a system of recruiters' licences, are highly desirable in any plan of recruiting.

The Report prepared by the International Labour Office for the June Conference sets out in detail the various systems of recruitment prevailing in different countries and regions, together with the existing regulations. It then suggests a number of points on which Governments should be consulted. The points to be put to Governments afterwards will be formulated in the light of the discussion at the Conference. Finally the Office will draw up draft regulations based upon the replies received from Governments. This draft will be submitted to the Conference of 1936 for definite decisions.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Recent Ratifications By Canada

In February last the Federal Government of Canada obtained from Parliament approval of the ratification of five International Labour Conventions. Among these five is included the Washington Convention of 1919, providing for the international establishment of the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week. Its ratification has involved discussion of the position of the Federal Government with respect to a Convention dealing with matters falling within the legislative competence of the Provinces. The point at issue is of considerable importance, to Canada, to other federal countries, and to all Members of the I.L.O.

The procedure for the progressive improvement of labour conditions throughout the world is based upon the conclusion of International Labour Conventions and their ratification by State Members. These Conventions are in effect international treaties, and can be ratified only by the authority which possesses the treaty-making power. In the case of federal countries the power to deal with an international treaty rests with the federal authority. On the other hand, the power to regulate the labour conditions which form the subject matter of an international labour treaty may fall within the competence of the individual States or Provinces.

This was the case, for example, in Canada, regarding the Convention adopted in 1919 for the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week. Accordingly the Federal Government had always accepted the view that Canada's obligations under the Constitution of the I.L.O. were properly discharged by the reference of the Convention to the provincial parliaments. Now, however, the Federal Government has come to believe that the Dominion Parliament, in virtue of its constitutional power with respect to international treaties, is competent to ratify Convention and to pass legislation giving it effect throughout the country. Formal ratification of the Convention by Canada was registered in Geneva on 21st March, and the requisite legislation is at present under consideration by the Federal Parliament.—(I. L. O. Bulletin).

NAGPUR G. K. U. DISSOLVED

NAGPUR, May 29.

Consequent upon the achievement of unity between the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Red Trade Union Congress at Calcutta, the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, Nagpur, has been wound up and the Nagpur Textile Industry will in future have only one Union viz., the Nagpur Textile Union, of which Mr. R. S. Ruiker is the President.—United Press.

A view of the funeral procession of the late Mrs. Ramabai Ambedkar, (wife of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, the well-known Harijan leader of Bombay), who passed away on the 27th instant.

The New Market at Bandra was opened by Mr. Sorley, Collector of the Suburban District, on Tuesday. It is an imposing building with conveniences for the trading community.

For the convenience of petty traders, permanent huts have been erected inside the New Bandra Market. Here you see the "Koli" women selling fish.

DEAD BODY IN GUNNY BAG

Gruesome Find In Field In Lahore District Village

LAHORE, May 28.

A sensation was caused when an unclaimed dead body wrapped in a gunny bag was found in a field in village Sharokana in the district of Lahore.

It appears that the gunny bag being torn, the leg of the body came out of the bag. The matter being reported, the Kaliani Police rushed to the scene and took possession of the body. The body, it is reported, was decomposed and had serious injuries on it.

It appears to be a case of brutal murder. The Kaliani Police has registered a case under section 302 I.P.C. and investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

The Collector of Bombay Suburban District, performing the opening ceremony of the New Bandra Market.

HARIJANS AND WOMEN ARE WORST VICTIMS

Appalling Famine Conditions In Ceded Districts Call For Immediate Relief

Sjt. K. Nageswara Rao, the President, and Sjt. M. Bapineedu, the General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Andhra Branch, Ellore, have issued to the following statement to the press:—

The stirring appeal for help by Babu Rajendraprasad, President of the Indian National Congress, for relief of the famine-striken masses in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur, have broadcasted the pitiable plight of the people of the above area on account of the continued famine for the last six months.

Since the advent of the famine, the Madras Government and the Central Famine Relief Committee have been trying their best to alleviate the distress. As supply of food forms the chief and first thing to be taken on hand, both the above agencies have been concentrating their attention in this direction. Government and local bodies have started famine works in various parts of the area, employing large numbers of people. At present it is learnt that 42,000 people are employed by the Government, and 8,000 by the Local bodies. The non-official agency is rendering such relief, as is not given by the Government, such as providing food for children and the crippled, distribution of castor-oil to infants, etc.

CLOTHING THE NAKED.

Next to food, clothing is a dire necessity among the people. At present the Relief agencies are not able to devote much of their attention to this, as they have to concentrate all their attention and funds in providing food to the people. Of the 50,000 people, now working on the famine works, about two-thirds are women and children. Most of the children are going naked, while the male adults are mostly clad in a langoti only. The worst sufferers in this respect are women, who are obliged to sacrifice their modesty and work among men, clothed only in rags, hardly sufficient to cover their body. No doubt the Central Relief Committee has spent an amount of Rs. 3,500/- to supply clothing to women, but it is an absolutely negligible amount in view of the enormity of the problem. At least one piece of cloth a person, is the minimum that is required, if the distress is to be relieved at least to some extent.

HARIJANS, WORST SUFFERERS.

When the condition of all people in general is such, the condition of Harijans, does not bear mention. Even in affluent times they live in famine conditions, ill-clad and ill-fed, and when the general conditions have changed to what they are, it need not be said that Harijans are the worst sufferers among the suffering multitude.

Scarcity of water for drinking purposes is one of the special difficulties under which the Harijans are labouring. Due to the continued draught, water in many wells has dried up, or gone down much in level, and Harijans are obliged to go for long distances, to get drinking water, and wait at the wells for a long time, till a kind Savarna person, pours water in their pots. It is of utmost necessity to repair old wells, and to dig at least some wells in central places for Harijans.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The above is a telling tale. A report of the conditions has been submitted to the Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, on instructions from its General Secretary. We therefore appeal to all the Provincial Boards of the H. S. S., Mill-owners, and the philanthropic public to respond to this call generously. Money may be sent to Sjt. K. Nageswara Rao, Thambuchetty Street, Madras, and help in kind to Mr. Kallur Subbarao, Secretary, Dt. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Anantpur, for distribution among Harijans.

IN GRIP OF FAMINE

Baroda Govt. Agrees To Inquiry Into Amreli Situation

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, May 28.

As a result of representation made to the Diwan of Baroda State during his recent Kathiawar tour and after, by Messrs. Amritlal Sheth, Kakalbhai Kothari and others, the Baroda Government has finally decided to hold an inquiry into the famine conditions of Amreli Taluka and has empowered Sir Suba Mr. Mukerji to conduct this inquiry and to report as early as possible.

It is now definitely learnt that the farmers of Amreli Taluka who have suffered heavily during this year's unprecedented frost, will have their fair share in the relief measures recently announced in the Baroda Legislative Assembly by the Diwan.

HARIJAN UPLIFT.

The appeal made by Sjt. Thakkar Bapa on the eve of his Cutch and Kathiawar Harijan tour in the matter of water supply for Harijans has met with a good response. So far Rs 9301-1-0 have been received. More is being promised from day to-day. This scheme has been useful in sinking new wells and repairing old ones, at not less than 50 different centres. Besides, the Saurashtra Seva Samiti which has been doing very valuable work in matters of famine relief and water supply, has also received Rs. 14,488-7-9 and Rs. 4226-15-0 for famine relief and water supply respectively.

On the receipt of a requisition signed by 32 prominent Kathiawaris, the Secretary Mr. Devchand Parekh has decided to convene the Kathiawar Political Conference, the sixth session of which was to be held in Dhrangadra and the ban on which by Dhrangadra state authorities, led to Dhrangadra Satyagraha. Time and place are not yet fixed. There is every chance of holding it in Dhrangadra, if the Durbar permits it.

MYMENSINGH SENSATION

Police Ban Conference Of Postal And R. M. S. Union

MYMENSINGH, May 28.

The annual Conference of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Union, Mymensingh Branch which was to be held at Kishoreganj on May 26 under the presidency of Mr. Surya Kumar Som M.L.A. has been postponed "sine-die."

The following telegram was received here on the night previous to the 26th May from the General Secretary of the Union:—

"Police disallowed General Meeting under Sjt. Surya Som. I have decided postponement of the General Meeting."

In this connection interviewed by the "United Press" Sj. Som, President-elect of the Conference said:

"I am astonished to hear that the police has thought fit to ban the Conference, simply because I am to preside over the Conference. Now that the Government is professing to be eager for co-operation, I cannot understand what has prompted them to take such a step. The Postal Union, as is well-known, has nothing to do with politics and is constitutionally agitating. Moreover, so far as this Postal Conference is concerned, which is certainly an association recognised by the Government, I think the question of law and order does not arise."—United Press.

The Convocation of the Madras University will be held on August 7. It is likely that Dr. Hogg will deliver the Convocation address.—United Press.

Edited by R. S. PADBIDRI, (Acting Editor), and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.